

**A New Latin
Composition, Part 2**



CHARLES EDWIN BENNETT



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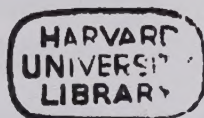
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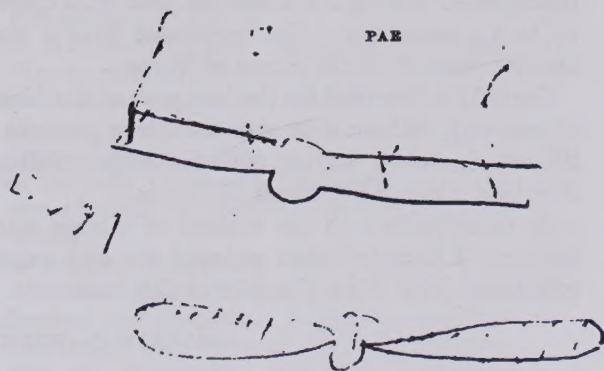
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PREFACE.

PART I of the present work is based exclusively on Caesar. The illustrative examples are drawn directly from Caesar's own writings, either unchanged or with unessential alterations designed to adapt the passage for practical use. The sentences of the Exercises bring into use only Caesar's vocabulary — chiefly the common words — and Caesar's constructions. The passages of continued discourse in Part I are devoted partly to a summary of the familiar episodes of the early books of the Gallic War, but deal mainly with the stirring events of the year 54 B.C. as narrated in Book V.

Part II is based on Cicero, and follows in detail the plan of Part I. The passages of continuous discourse interspersed among the Exercises deal with Cicero's life up to his consulship. The remainder give a somewhat detailed account of the career of Verres.

Part III is intended for the last year of the high school or academy, and consists of some thirty passages of continuous discourse, dealing with the subject-matter of the Fourteen Philippic Orations of Cicero.

In compliance with the request of a large number of teachers, I have included material for oral exercises in connection with Parts I and II of this book.

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

ITHACA, May, 1919.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Grammatical references not preceded by any initial are to the Revised Edition of the author's *Latin Grammar*.

A. & G.	.	.	.	Allen & Greenough's New Latin Grammar
abl.	.	.	.	ablative.
acc.	.	.	.	accusative.
adv.	.	.	.	adverb.
c.	.	.	.	common (gender).
cf.	.	.	.	compare.
conj.	.	.	.	conjunction.
dat.	.	.	.	dative.
dep.	.	.	.	deponent.
e.g.	.	.	.	for example.
f.	.	.	.	feminine.
gen.	.	.	.	genitive.
H.	.	.	.	Harkness's Complete Latin Grammar.
i.e.	.	.	.	that is.
impers.	.	.	.	impersonal.
indecl.	.	.	.	indeclinable.
intrans. or intr.	.	.	.	intransitive.
lit.	.	.	.	literally.
m.	.	.	.	masculine.
n.	.	.	.	neuter.
obj.	.	.	.	object.
pl.	.	.	.	plural.
pred.	.	.	.	predicate.
prep.	.	.	.	preposition.
semi-dep.	.	.	.	semi-deponent.
subj.	.	.	.	subject.
trans. or tr.	.	.	.	transitive.

PART TWO.

BASED ON CICERO



LESSON I.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Attributive and Predicate Adjectives. 233. 2; A. & G. 285. 1 and 2.
2. Agreement of Adjectives.* 284 and 285 entire; A. & G. 286 and a, b, 287. 1-4; H. 394, 395. 1, 2 and N.
3. Agreement of Verbs. 254 and 255 entire; A. & G. 316 and b; 317. a-d; H. 388, 389. 1, 2; 390, 391, 392. 1-4.

EXAMPLES.

1. Aristotelēs, vir summō ingenio et scientiā, *Aristotle, a man of the greatest endowment and knowledge.* (1, 2)
2. stultitia et timiditas fugienda sunt, *folly and timidity are to be shunned.* (2)
3. honorēs et victoriæ fortuita sunt, *honors and victories are accidental.* (2)
4. populi prōvinciæque liberatæ sunt, *nations and provinces were freed.* (2)
5. nōn omnis error stultitia est dicenda, *not every mistake is to be called folly.* (2)
6. omnēs rēs quās mihi aut nātūra aut fortūna dederat, *all things which either nature or fortune had given me.* (3)
7. tempus et necessitas postulāt, *the occasion and need are mand.* (3)
8. tū et ille vēnistis, *you and he came.* (3)

* Note that the principles for the agreement of adjectives cover also the use of participles in the compound tenses of the passive, as well as in the periphrastic conjugations.

110 *Agreement of Adjectives and Verbs.*

VOCABULARY.

authority, auctōritās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	law-court, basilica, ae, <i>f.</i>
conflagration, incendium, i, <i>n.</i>	murder, caedēs, is, <i>f.</i>
despise, contemnō, ere, tempai, temptus.	old, vetus, eris.
dignity, dignitās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	prevent, keep off, arceō, ēre, ul.
fruit, fructus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	protect, tueor, ēri.
harmony, concordia, ae, <i>f.</i>	reap, capiō, ere, cēpi, captus.
house, domus, ūs, <i>f.</i>	temple, templum, i, <i>n.</i>
labor, labor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	to-morrow, crās.
	virtue, virtūs, ūtis, <i>f.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. Either * your father or brother will come. 2. The Senate and the Roman people will easily protect their dignity. 3. Peace and harmony deserve¹ to be praised. 4. A great multitude of men and women had assembled here. 5. Your brother and I will return to-morrow. 6. Catulus reaped the fruit of his virtue and labor. 7. The consul, the Senate, and² the State have been preserved. 8. Neither night, Catiline,³ nor the house of your friends confines the voices of your conspiracy. 9. An old temple and a law-court were torn down. 10. The murder of citizens and the conflagration of the city must be prevented. 11. A camp has been pitched in Italy against the Roman people. 12. The Senate, the consul, and² the people see these things.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *deserve to be praised*: use the second periphrastic conjugation.
2. For the use of conjunctions in enumerations, see 341. 4. *a-c*; A. & G. 323. c. 1, 3; H. 657. 6 and N.
3. The Votive usually follows one or more words of the sentence.

* Words not found in the Lesson Vocabularies may be found in the General Vocabulary at the end of the book.

LESSON II.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Relative Pronouns. 250. 1-4, 251. 1, 5, 6; A. & G. 303 and a, 306 and b, 307. c, 308. a, f and N.; H. 396 and 2, 397, 398 and 1, 399. 4.
2. Possessive Pronouns. 249 -3, 253. 3; A. & G. 302 and a, c, e; H. 501, 393, 6.

EXAMPLES.

1. ego, vehemēns ille cōsul qui civis in exilium ſciō, *I, that energetic consul, who drive citizens into exile.* (1)
2. agri qui empti sunt, *the lands which were bought.* (1)
3. artēs quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent, *the studies which make for culture.* (1)
4. Virtūs et Fidēs quārum Rōmae templā sunt, *Virtue and Faith to whom (lit. of whom) there are temples at Rome.* (1)
5. incōstantia et temeritās quae digna nōn sunt deō, *folishness and haste, which are not worthy of a god.* (1)
6. qui nātūram ſecūti sunt, multa laudabilia fecērunt, *those who have followed nature have done many praiseworthy things.* (1)
7. quā ratiōne factum eſt, *and in this way it happened.* (1)
8. haec tēcum patria loquitur, *your country thus pleads with you, lit. says this.* (2)
9. ſua manū ſorōrem interfecit, *he slew his sister with his own hand.* (2)
10. compreſſi cōnātūs tuōs, *I checked your attempts* (2)



VOCABULARY.

already, jam.	plot, insidiae, ārum, f.
await, expectō, 1.*	plunder, spoliō, 1.
counsel, cōsiliū, i, n.	Quirites, Roman citizens, Qui-
foresight, prūdētia, ae, f.	ritēs, ium, m.
fortune, property, fortūnae, ārum, f.	report, dēferō, ferro, tulī, lītus.
invite, invitō, 1.	send ahead, praemittō, ere, misi, missus.
perceive, sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus.	serious, gravis, e, ill. heavy.

EXERCISE.

1. We saw all the men and women who were present.
2. We praise you, O Quirites, who defend the republic so courageously.
3. All my friends perceive these plots, Catiline.
4. Cicero preserved the republic by his own counsels and foresight.
5. There were many cities whose temples these men plundered.
6. You will lose all your fortune soon.
7. I have always been (one) who defended your cause, O friends.
8. These Roman knights have reported to me the dangers which they fear.
9. The war which has broken out will be most serious.
10. I shall not invite you, who have already sent ahead men who are awaiting your arrival.
11. You went to your own friends.
12. Who will restore peace and concord, which we all wish?
13. (Those) who protect the state, will always be praised.

* Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the numeral 1.

LESSON III.

QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Word Questions. 162. 1; A. & G. 333; H. 378.
2. Sentence Questions. 162. 2. *a-d*; A. & G. 332 and *a-c*; H. 378. 1, 2.
3. Double Questions. 162. 4 and *a*; A. & G. 334 and 335; H. 380 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. *quis umquam illud templum asperit, who ever looked at that temple?* (1)
2. *quid postulās, what do you demand?* (1)
3. *ubi eōs convēnit, where did he meet them?* (1)
4. *quō tandem accusātor cōfūgit, whither, pray, did the accuser flee?* (1)
5. *eundemne tū iudicem sūmēbās, did you take the same man as judge?* (2)
6. *num noctū vēnērunt, they didn't come at night, did they?* (2)
7. *nōne aliō scelere hōc scelus cumulāsti, did you not augment this crime by another crime?* (2)
8. *id utrum libentēs an inviti dabant, did they give that willingly or unwillingly?* (3)
9. *stultitiāne dicam an impudentiam singulārem, shall I call it folly or stupendous impudence?* (3)
10. *cum homine nobis rēs est an cum immāni bēlūā, are we dealing with a man or a wild beast?* (3)
11. *tabulās habet annōn, has he the tablets, or not?* (3)

VOCABULARY.

bring, addūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	return, trans., reddō, ere, reddidi, redditus.
conspirators, conjūrātī, ōrum, m.	severe, gravis, e.
ever, at any time, umquam.	slavery, servitūs, ūtis, f.
find, reperiō, ire, repperi, repertus.	to-day, hodiē.
how great? quantus, a, um.	visit (with punishment), afficiō, ere, feci, factus.
how many? quot, indeclinable.	whither, quō,
prefer, mālō, malle, mālui.	witness, testis, is, m.
retain, retineō, ēre, ui, tentus.	zeal, studium, i, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Did not Publius Scipio slay Tiberius Gracchus with his own hand? 2. How many witnesses have you brought with you? 3. Whither will these ambassadors go? 4. Will you not visit these conspirators with the severest punishments? 5. Where was Sextus Roscius killed? 6. You and your friends were not awaiting us, were you? 7. Do you perceive the zeal of those who are present? 8. How great a multitude of citizens assembled here to-day? 9. Will you retain this money or return it to me? 10. Have you found your friends? 11. Do you perceive the plans of these conspirators or not? 12. Do you prefer freedom or slavery? 13. Have you ever seen more loyal citizens?

LESSON IV.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

(ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECT OBJECT.)

1. Simple Uses. 175. 1, 176. 1; A. & G. 387; H. 404.
2. With Compound Verbs. 175. 2. *a*; A. & G. 388. *b*; H. 406.
3. Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives used as Accusative of 'Result Produced.' 176. 2; A. and G. 390. *c*; H. 409. 1.
4. Two Accusatives, — Direct Object and Predicate Accusative. 177. 1; A. & G. 393; H. 410 and 1.
5. Adjective as Predicate Accusative. 177. 2; A. & G. 393. N.; H. 410. 3.
6. Passive Construction of the Foregoing Verbs. 177. 3; A. & G. 393. *a*; H. 410. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. *omnia quae cūrant meminērunt, they remember all things for which they care.* (1)
2. *foedus ferire, to strike a treaty.* (1)
3. *omnēs terrōres subibō, I shall endure all terrors.* (2)
4. *hortōs Epicūri modo praeteribāmus, we were just now going past the gardens of Epicurus.* (2)
5. *Xenophōn eadem¹ ferō peccat, Xenophon commits almost the same errors.* (3)
6. *vellem idem² possem glōriārī, would that I could make the same boast.* (3)
7. *tē fecit hērēdem, he made you his heir.* (4)
8. *tū hērēs factus es, you were made heir.* (6)
9. *Ennius poētās sāctōs appellat, Ennius calls poets sacred.* (5)

10. cupiditas eōs caecōs reddit, *greed renders them blind.* (5)
 11. jūris perītus numerābātur, *he was accounted skilled in the law.* (6)

Notes on the Examples.

1. eadem peccat : lit. *errs the same things, i.e. makes the same errors.*
 2. idem glōriārī, lit. *boast the same thing.*

VOCABULARY.

contemplate, cōgitō, 1.
 cruel, crūdēlis, e.
 democratic, populāris, e.
 elect, creō, 1.
 empire, imperium, ī, n.
 energetic, vehemēns, entis.
 except, *after negs.*, nisi, conj.
 intact, integer, gra, grum.
 mistake, make a mistake, peccō,
 1.

painstaking, diligēns, entis.
 reckon, numerō, 1.
 scale, trāscendō, ore, endī, trans.
 severe (of persons), sevērus, a,
 um.
 stand around, circumstō, āre,
 stitī, trans.
 sturdy, fortis, e.
 think, regard, existimō, 1.
 utterance, vōx, vōcis, f.

EXERCISE.

1. Do you see the other sturdy citizens who stand around the senate-house? 2. The Romans called Jupiter the 'Stayer' of the city and empire. 3. I will reply briefly¹ to these utterances of my country. (4) Against those who have wished these things I shall show myself severe and energetic. 5. Julius Caesar was called democratic. 6. I preserved the citizens intact and unharmed. 7. Some thought Cicero not a most painstaking consul but a most cruel tyrant. 8. These men contemplate nothing except murder. 9. Catiline was reckoned a bold leader. 10. Cicero and Antonius were elected consuls. 11. The report of this conspiracy has

already crossed the Alps. 12. These conspirators made many other mistakes.³

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *replied briefly*: translate: *replied a few (things)*, using neuter plural.
2. *made many other mistakes*: see Note 1 on the Examples.

LESSON V.

THE ACCUSATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Two Accusatives. — Person Affected and Result Produced 178. 1. *a-e*; A. & G. 394, 396 and *a*; H. 411.
2. Passive Construction of these Verbs. 178. 2; A. & G. 396. *b*; H. 411. 1.
3. Accusative of Time and Space. 181. 1; A. & G. 423, 425; H. 417.
4. Accusative of Limit of Motion. 182. 1-4; A. & G. 426. 2, 427. 2, 428. *a, b, j*; H. 418 and 1, 419 and 1, 2.
5. Accusative in Exclamations. 183; A. & G. 397. *d*; H. 421.
6. Accusative as Subject of Infinitive. 184; A. & G. 397. *e*; H. 415.

EXAMPLES.

1. *ea quae scimus, aliōs docēmus, we teach others those things which we know.* (1)
2. *eōs hōc moneō, I give them this warning, lit. warn them this.* (1)
3. *id quod monēbātur, that which he was warned of.* (2)
4. *ea quae rogātī erant, those things which they had been asked.* (2)
5. *ducenta milia passuum ab urbe aberat, he was two hundred miles away from the city.* (3)
6. *biennium prōvinciam obtinuit, he held his province two years.* (3)
7. *multōs annōs rēgnāvit, he reigned many years.* (3)
8. *Rōmam rediit, he returned to Rome.* (4)
9. *domum revertērunt, they returned home.* (4)
10. *quam ob rem meam domum vēnistis? Why did you come to my house?* (4)

11. tibi ad Forum Aurēlium praestōlābantur, *they were waiting for you near Forum Aurelium.* (4)
12. ad Tarentum profectus sum, *I set out for the neighborhood of Tarentum.* (4)
13. se contulit Tarquiniōs, in urbem flōrentissimam, *he betook himself to Tarquinii, a most flourishing city.* (4)
14. Catilinam ex urbe ēgredi iussī, *I ordered Catiline to go forth from the city.* (6)
15. eum prehendi jussimus, *we ordered him to be arrested.* (6)
16. O nōs beatōs! O happy we! (5)

Remarks.

1. Poscō, postulō, flāgitō, while admitting the construction of two accusatives, more commonly take the accusative of the thing asked and the ablative with ab of the person. Petō regularly takes only the latter construction, as tribūnātum ā Caesare petivī, *I asked a tribuneship from Caesar.*

2. Rogō, *inquire*, besides neuter pronouns and adjectives, admits only sententiam as accusative of the thing.

3. Docēō may take an infinitive in place of the accusative of the thing, as tē doceō sentire, *I teach you to perceive.* The compound edoceō is the only verb of teaching that is freely used in the passive.

4. A favorite way of saying *so many years old* was by means of the phrase annōs nātus, as sexāgintā annōs nātus, *sixty years old*, lit. *born sixty years.*

5. To denote duration for a small number of days or years it is customary to use bīdium, trīdium, quadridium, *two days, three days, four days*; and biennium, triennium, quadriennium, *two years, three years, four years.*

VOCABULARY.

allow, sinō, ere, sivi, situs.	deliver, habeo, ēre, ui, itus.
ask, rogō, 1.	Faesulae, Faesulae, ārum, f.
beg, ērō, 1.	fortunate, fēlix, icis.
betake oneself, recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, with the reflexive pronoun.	letter (of the alphabet), littera, ae, f.
consulship, cōsulātus, ūs, m.	recollection, memoria, ae, f.
	teach, doceō, ēre, ui, doctus.

EXERCISE.

1. Cicero delivered his first speech (when) twenty-five years old.¹ 2. O fortunate city, if all these things are true! 3. I ask these men their opinion concerning the republic. 4. These men have been asked their opinion concerning the republic. 5. Manlius, the centurion, a friend of Catiline, has pitched his camp near Faesulae. 6. I beg nothing of you except the recollection of my consulship. 7. Did Catiline betake himself to Marseilles or to the camp of Manlius at Faesulae?² 8. We taught this boy his letters. 9. We remained three years near Marseilles. 10. We shall allow him to go four miles. 11. They demanded money of us. 12. You order this man to be called king. 13. Had you been taught your letters? 14. We shall go first to Gaul, then into Germany.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *twenty-five years old*: see Remark 4.
2. *to the camp of M. at Faesulae*: translate, *to Faesulae, to the camp of M.*

LESSON VI.

THE DATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT.)

1. Indirect Object in Connection with a Direct Object after Transitive Verbs. 187. I and a; A. & G. 362; H. 424.
2. Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs. 187. II; A. & G. 366, 367; H. 424, 426. 1, 2.
3. Passive Construction of the Last Class of Verbs. 187. II. b; A. & G. 372; H. 426. 3.
4. Indirect Object with Compound Verbs. 187. III. 1, 2; A. & G. 370; H. 429 and 1.
5. Dative of Reference. 188. 1; A. & G. 376; H. 425. 4. and N.
6. Dative of Separation. 188. 2. d; A. & G. 381; H. 429. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. *haec studia adversis rebus perfugium praebent, these pursuits afford a refuge to adversity.* (1)
2. *omnibus aedificiis pepercit, he spared all the buildings.* (2)
3. *laudi meae invidērunt, they envied my glory.* (2)
4. *illa invidia tibi nōn nocuit, that envy did not harm you.* (2)
5. *per filium eī nocēbātur, he was injured through his son, lit. it was injured to him.* (3)
6. *nōn mihi persuādētur, I am not persuaded, lit. it is not persuaded to me.* (3)
7.

<i>mihi invidētur, I am en-</i>	<i>vied;</i>	<i>nōbīs invidētur, we are envied;</i>
<i>tibi invidētur, you are en-</i>	<i>vied;</i>	<i>vōbīs invidētur, you are envied;</i>
<i>eī invidētur, he is envied;</i>		<i>eīs invidētur, they are envied. (3).</i>

8. Asia ūbertāte agrōrum omnibus terris antecellit, *Asia surpasses all countries in the fertility of its lands.* (4)
 9. amicitiam omnibus rēbus hūmānis antepōnimus, *we set friendship before all human things.* (4)
 10. versātur mihi ante oculōs aspectus Cethēgī, *the sight of Cethegus hovers before my eyes, lit. to me, before the eyes.* (5)
 11. multum tuis operibus diūternitās dētrahet, *time will take away much from your achievements.* (6)

Remarks.

1. Persuādē and nocē, besides the dative of the person, may take the Accusative of Result Produced. This construction, however, is confined to narrow limits; the chief accusatives so used are hōc, illud, id, quod, quid (interrogative and indefinite), aliquid, nihil. Examples are:

hōc Anaximandrō nōn persuāsit, *he did not persuade Anaximander to this effect.*

quid mihi istius inimicitiae nocēbunt, *what harm will that fellow's hostility do me?*

2. In the passive construction of these verbs the accusative of the thing is retained, e.g.:

hōc ipsi Siculi persuāsum est, *the Sicilians themselves were persuaded to this effect.*

3. With mittē and scribē one may use either the accusative with ad or the dative, according as the idea of motion is or is not predominant. Thus either mihi or ad mē scripsisti, *you wrote to me.*

VOCABULARY.

bestow upon, impertiō, ire, iui,	rank, dignitās, ātis, f.
itus.	support, dēfendō, ere, endī, ēn-
decide, cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.	sus.
entire, tōtus, a, um.	thwart, obsistō, ere, obstiti, with
envy, invidē, ēre, vidī, vīsum.	dat. of indir. obj.
fire, ignis, is, m.	whole, tōtus, a, um.
harm, nocē, ēre, uī, itūrus.	wrest, extorqueō, ēre, torsi, tor-
good fortune, fortūna, ae, f.	tus, with dat. of person from
lay upon, inferō, ferre, intuli,	whom.
illātus, with dat. of indir. obj.	

EXERCISE.

1. Your dagger will be wrested from you. 2. The senators almost laid hands on Catiline himself in the senate-house. 3. I was envied on account of my glory. 4. Fires had been placed around the whole city, the temples of the gods, and the dwellings of the citizens. 5. Praise was bestowed on my colleague, Antonius. 6. Did they not envy your glory and rank? 7. The Allobroges placed your safety before their own advantages. 8. I shall obey your decrees and support those things which you decide. 9. The good fortune of the Roman people thwarted the designs of Catiline and the conspirators. 10. The entire ruin of your fortunes threatens you. 11. Who was persuaded of this? 12. No one was injured through us.

LESSON VII.

THE DATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Dative of Agency. 189. 1, 2; A. & G. 374; H. 431.
2. Dative of Possession. 190 and 1; A. & G. 373 and a, H. 430 and 1.
3. Dative of Purpose. 191. 1, 2; A. & G. 382 and 1, 2; H. 433 and 8.
4. Dative with Adjectives. 192. 1, 2; A. & G. 383, 384; H. 434 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. *nōbis crūdēlitātis fāma subounda est*, we must suffer the reputation of being cruel, lit. the reputation must be undergone by us. (1)
2. *quō animō tibi hōc ferendum esse putās?* with what feeling do you think this should be borne by you? (1)
3. *erit verendum mihi*, I shall have to fear, lit. it will have to be feared by me (impersonal use). (1)
4. *hī tibi ad caedem cōstitutī sunt*, these have been marked for murder by you. (1)
5. *necessitūdō quae mihi est cum illō ordine*, the connection which I have with that class. (2)
6. *fōns cui nōmen Arethūsa est*, a fountain which has the name "Arethusa." (2)
7. *novīs nūptiīs domum vacuōfēcistī*, you cleared your house for a new marriage. (3)
8. *illius salūs cūrae plūribus fuit*, his safety was an anxiety to many, lit. for anxiety. (3)
9. *cui bonō est*, to whom is it of advantage? lit. for an advantage. (3)

10. *hōc mihi dētrimentō est, this is a disadvantage to me.* (3)
 11. *genus litterārum meis studiis aptum, a kind of literature suited to my studies.* (4)
 12. *mentēs improbōrum mihi sunt adversae, the minds of the wicked are hostile to me.* (4)

Remarks.

1. Note that for the purpose of avoiding ambiguity the ablative with *ā* (ab) is used even with the gerundive, as, — *hostibus ā nōbis parcendum est, we must spare our enemies.*

2. With *nōmen est* the name is very rarely attracted into the Dative in Cicero's writings, though quite commonly so attracted in later authors. Either construction, therefore, is quite idiomatic.

3. The chief verbs that take a Dative of Purpose besides *sum* are: *relinquō, dēligō, dicō, mittō, veniō, habēō, dūcō.*

4. Among the commonest Datives of Purpose used with *esse* are: *auxiliō, cūrae, dētrimentō, salūti, impedimentō, odio, praesidiō.*

VOCABULARY.

die, morior, morī, mortuus.	nowhere, nūquam.
equal, pār, paris.	often, saepe.
fertile, ferāx, ācis.	pirate, praedō, ōnis, m.
for, in behalf of, prō.	suited, accommodātus, a, um.
hostile, inimicus, a, um.	undertake, suscipiō, ere, cēpi,
lack, dēsum, dēesse, dēfui, dē-	ceptus.
futūrus	welcome, grātus, a, um.

EXERCISE.

1. A good cause has been undertaken by us. 2. These conspirators had neither weapons nor leaders. 3. We were nowhere a match (equal to) for the pirates. 4. I, who have so often been a help to many, will not be lacking to you. 5. This plan is suited to the safety of all. 6. I must either live¹ with these men or die for² them. 7. We must not harm those³ who are a help to us

8. All gods and all men are hostile to you. 9. He alone deserved⁴ to be feared by us. 10. The lands which we have near Rome are most fertile. 11. Your favors were most welcome to me. 12. The state must be bravely defended by all who have arms.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *I must live* : see Example 3.
2. *for* : use the prep. *prō* with the ablative.
3. *we must not harm those* : see Remark 1.
4. *deserved to be feared* : express by the second periphrastic conjugation.

Cicero's Birthplace.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born at Arpinum,¹ which was a small town of the Volscians.² Here for many years, among the mountains which divide³ Latium⁴ from Campania,⁵ his ancestors had dwelt. The Volscians were a brave race and had waged many long wars with the Romans, but were finally subdued. Another famous man of the Volscians⁶ was Gaius Marius,⁷ who defeated and captured Jugurtha⁸ and later drove back the Cimbrians and Teutons. He⁹ also was born at Arpinum.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *at Arpinum* : Arpinī (locative of Arpinum).
2. *Volscians* : Volscī, ōrum, m.
3. *divide* : dividō, ere, visī, visus.
4. *Latium* : Latium, ī, n.
5. *Campania, Campānia*, ae, f.
6. *of the Volscians* : express by *ex* with the abl.
7. *Marius* : Marius, ī, m.
8. *Jugurtha* : Jugurtha, ae, m.
9. *he* : the pronoun (*ille*) should here be expressed.

LESSON VIII.

THE GENITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive of Material. 197; A. & G. 344.
2. Genitive of Possession. 198. 1, 3; A. & G. 343 and b; H. 440. 1.
3. Subjective Genitive. 199; A. & G. 343. N. 1; H. 440. 1.
4. Objective Genitive. 200; A. & G. 347, 348; H. 440. 2.
5. Genitive of the Whole ('Partitive Genitive'). 201 entire; A. & G. 346. a. 1-3, c, e; H. 440. 5 and N., 441, 442, 443.
6. Genitive of Quality. 203. 1-5; A. & G. 345. a, b; H. 440. 3.
7. Appositional Genitive. 202; A. & G. 343. d; H. 440. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *libertātis causa*, for the sake of freedom. (2)
2. *amicitiæ grātiā*, for the sake of friendship. (2)
3. *stultī est hæc spērāre*, it is (the part) of a fool to hope this. (2)
4. *maiorum parentum*, the mourning of parents. (3)
5. *memoria bene factorum*, the recollection of good deeds, lit. of things well done. (4)
6. *quinque milia passuum*, five miles, lit. five thousands of paces. (5)
7. *quis nostrum*, who of us? (5)
8. *quid est causae*, what reason is there? (5)
9. *vir animi magni*, a man of high purpose. (6)
10. *hujus modi cōsilia*, plans of this sort. (6)
11. *porticus trecentorum pedum*, a portico three hundred feet long, lit. of three hundred feet. (6)
12. *quantū aestimābat, tantū vëndidit*, he sold it for as much as he valued it at. (6)

13. *illae omnēs dissensionēs erant ejus modī, all those dissensions were of this kind.* (6)
 14. *nōmen pācis dulce est, the name of peace is sweet.* (7)

Remarks.

1. *Causā* is much commoner than *gratiā* in the sense, *on account of, for the sake of*.

2. The Objective Genitive occurs most frequently in combination with nouns derived from verbs that govern the accusative; yet by an extension of usage we sometimes find the genitive used with nouns derived from verbs that govern other cases, *e.g.* *cōsuetūdō hominum, intercourse with men* (*cf.* *cōsuetescere cum hominibus, to associate with men*); *excessus vitæ, departure from life* (*cf.* *excēdere ē vitā, to depart from life*).

3. Observe that the Genitive of Quality, when applied to persons, is properly used only of *permanent* characteristics; *incidental* or *transitory* qualities cannot be indicated except by the ablative. See Lesson XII, Remark 3.

4. Note that the adjectives most frequently employed in connection with a genitive to denote quality are adjectives of amount (*e.g.* *magnus, maximus, summus, tantus, and numerals*); *ejus, hūjus, etc.*, in combination with *modī*, also occur frequently.

VOCABULARY.

bring out, <i>offerō, ferre, extulī,</i>	highest (of qualities), <i>summus,</i>
<i>ēlātus.</i>	<i>a, um.</i>
death, <i>mors, mortis, f.</i>	penalty, <i>poena, ae, f.</i>
enact, <i>statuō, ere, uī, ūtus.</i>	permanent, <i>sempiternus, a, um.</i>
fountain, <i>fōns, fontis, m.</i>	refuse, <i>recūsō, l.</i>
fresh, <i>dulcis, e.</i>	sell, <i>vēndō, ere, vēndidī, itus.</i>
higher price, at a higher price,	tenor, sentiment, <i>sententia, ae, f.</i>
<i>plūris.</i>	value, <i>aestimō, l.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. On this small island near Syracuse there is a fountain of fresh water. 2. Among the praises of all these men what place¹ will my glory have? 3. Who of all:

those men³ saluted him? 4. Other letters of the same tenor were found. 5. The praetor brought out whatever (of) weapons there were.⁴ 6. All these wars were of the same kind. 7. The memory of Cicero's consulship will be permanent. 8. This senator demanded the penalty of death. 9. The citizens will not refuse what⁵ you enact for the sake of the safety of all. 10. We shall scarcely have enough protection.¹ 11. We sold these lands at a higher price. 12. At how much did the senate value these buildings? 13. These men were of the highest authority.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the Genitive of the Whole.
2. *will my glory have* : translate : *will be to my glory*.
3. *of those men* : express by the abl. with *ex*.
4. *were* : the verb will be in the singular.
5. *what* : translate : *those things which*, using neuter.

LESSON IX.

THE GENITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive with Adjectives. 204. 1-3; A. & G. 349 and a, b, 385. c and 2; H. 450, 451. 1, 2 and N. 1, 3.
2. Genitive with *memini*, *reminiscor*, *obliviscor*. 206. 1, 2; A. & G. 350. a, b, c, d; H. 454 and 1, 455.
3. Genitive with Verbs of Judicial Action. 208. 1, 2, a, b; A. & G. 352 and a, 353. 1; H. 456 and 3, 4.
4. Genitive with Impersonal Verbs. 209. 1; A. & G. 354. b, c; H. 457.
5. Genitive with *misereor*, *miserescō*. 209. 2; A. & G. 354. a; H. 457.
6. Genitive with *interest* and *refert*. 210; 211. 1-4; A. & G. 355 and a; H. 440 1-4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *semper appetentēs glōriæ atque avidi laudis fuistis*, you were always desirous of glory and eager for praise. (1)
2. *vir bellōrum peritissimus*, a man most experienced in wars. (1)
3. *omnia plēna luctūs et mæroris fuērunt*, all things were full of mourning and sorrow. (1)
4. *fuit hōc quondam proprium populi Rōmāni*, this was formerly characteristic of the Roman people. (1)
5. *tui similis*, like you. (1)
6. *tui meminī*, I remember you. (2)
7. *Cinnam meminī*, I recall Cinna. (2)
8. *Epicūri nōn licet oblivisci*, we cannot forget Epicurus. (2)
9. *numquam obliviscar noctis illius*, I shall never forget that night. (2)
10. *multa meminī*, I remember many things. (2)

11. *insimulat Verrem avāritiae et audāciae, he accuses Verres of avarice and insolence. (3)*
12. *tū avāritiae coarguō, I convict you of greed. (3)*
13. *mē tuī miseret, I pity you.*
14. *mē stultitiae meae pudet, I am ashamed of my folly. (4)*
15. *quem nōn paenitēbat hōc facere, who did not repent of doing this. (4)*
16. *miserāmini ejus, pity him! (5)*
17. *hōc rei pūblicae interfuit, this concerned the common-wealth. (6)*
18. *meū interest, this concerns me. (6)*

Remarks.

1. With *memini* and *oblīvīscor*, personal pronouns regularly stand in the genitive.
2. While *memini* and *oblīvīscor* take either the accusative or the genitive of the thing remembered or forgotten, yet
3. Note that neuter nouns, neuter pronouns (as *haec, illa, ea, ista, quae, etc.*), and adjectives used substantively (as *multa, pauca, omnia*) regularly stand in the accusative.
4. *Recordor* always takes the accusative.

VOCABULARY.

acquit, absolvo, ere, solvi, solutus.	mindful, memor, oris.
ashamed, it shames, pudet, ēre, puduit, impersonal.	pity, it causes pity, miseret, ēre, nit, impersonal.
charge, crimen, inis, n.	purpose, cōsiliū, i, n.
class, genus, eris, n.	remember, memini, isse.
cruelty, crudelitās, ātis, f.	repent, it causes repentance,
fond, studiosus, a, um.	paenitet, ēre, nit, impersonal.
ignorant, ignārus, a, um.	

EXERCISE

1. When have you ever repented of your acts or your purposes? 2. Will you forget our safety? 3. Cethegus had always been fond of good weapons. 4. These men are all like Catiline. 5. Many accused Cicero of

the greatest cruelty. 4. You have a consul, Quirites, who forgets his own safety and is mindful only of you. 5. The Vestal virgins were acquitted of this charge. 6. Are you not ashamed to remain in this city? 7. We pity the wives and children of these conspirators whom we have arrested. 8. It concerns us to remember all these things. 9. This whole class of citizens was most desirous of peace. 10. We were not ignorant of these reasons. 11. This concerns the safety of all our friends.

Cicero's Early Years.

Cicero spent his earliest¹ years partly at Arpinum, partly in the City. His father, whose health² was delicate,³ was wealthy, had a large villa,⁴ and was devoted to liberal⁵ pursuits. Hence his son from his earliest boyhood⁶ was fond of books and read as many as possible.⁷ When only seven years old, he had (as) teacher, Archias,⁸ a poet,⁹ who had been brought to Rome a few years before¹⁰ by Lucullus. Forty years afterwards¹¹ he defended this teacher, who had been accused by enemies.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *earliest* : *primus*, a, um.
2. *health* : *valētūdō*, inis, f.
3. *delicate* : *tenuis*, e, lit. *thin*.
4. *villa* : *villa*, ae, f.
5. *liberal* : *liberālis*, e.
6. *boyhood* : *pueritia*, ae, f.
7. *as many as possible* : *quam plurimū*.
8. *Archias* : *Archias*, ae, m., acc. *Archiam*.
9. *poet* : *poēta*, ae, m.
10. *a few years before* : translate : *before a few years*.
11. *forty years afterwards* : translate : *after forty years*.

LESSON X.

THE ABLATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Separation. 214 entire; A. & G. 400, 401, 402. a; H. 462, 465.
2. Ablative of Source. 215 entire; A. & G. 403. a; H. 467, 469. 1, 2.
3. Ablative of Agent. 216 entire; A. & G. 405; H. 468 and 1.
4. Ablative of Comparison. 217. 1-4; A. & G. 406 and a, 407 and c; H. 471 and 1, 4.
5. Ablative of Means. 218; A. & G. 409; H. 476.

EXAMPLES.

1. liberā rem publicam metū, *free the commonwealth from fear!* (1)
2. nōs omnis vitā privāre cōnātī sunt, *they tried to deprive us all of life.* (1)
3. carēre aspectū cīvium māllem, *I should prefer to be deprived of the view of my fellow-citizens.* (1)
4. mihi nōn campus, nōn cūria umquam vacua mortis periculō fuit, *for me not the campus, not the Curia were ever free from the danger of death.* (1)
5. hunc et hūjus sociōs ā tuīs templis ārōsīs, *keep off this man and his associates from your temples!* (1)
6. ex urbe dēpulsus est, *he has been driven from the City.* (1)
7. parentibus humilibus nātī, *born of humble parents.* (2)
8. Archiās ibi nātus est locō nōbili, *there Archias was born in a noble station* (lit. *from a noble station*). (2)

9. *edūcuntur ab illis gladii, swords were drawn by them.* (3)
10. *quid est in homine ratiōe divīnius, what is there in man diviner than reason?* (4)
11. *nihil rārius perfectō orātōre invenitur, nothing is more rarely found than a finished orator.* (4)
12. *Lepidus quō multī fuērunt ducēs meliōrēs, Lepidus than whom there were many better leaders.* (4)
13. *cōtīōnibus accommodātior quam iūdicis, better adapted for public meetings than for courts.* (4)
14. *tēcum plūs annum vīxit, he lived with you more than a year.* (4)
15. *lātius opīniōe malum dissēminātum est, the evil is more widely diffused than is thought.* (4)
16. *compressi cōnātūs tuōs amicōrum praesidiō, I thwarted your attempts by the support of my friends.* (5)

Remark.

1. Cicero in his *Orations* (and probably also in his other works) confines the use of the Ablative of Comparison mainly to negative sentences and interrogative sentences implying a negative. No other writer, however, observes so strict a canon, and even in Cicero there is quite a percentage of exceptions. The ablative *must* be used in case of relative pronouns, *i.e.* always *quō*, *quibus*, — not *quam* *quī*. On the other hand, when the comparative is an *attributive* modifier of a noun in an oblique case, *quam* is used, and the proper form of the verb *esse* is expressed, as *verba Varrōnis, hominis doctiōris quam fuit Claudius, the words of Varro, a more learned man than Claudius.*

VOCABULARY.

deliver, liberō, 1.	keep off, keep away, arceō, ēre, ul.
deprive, privō, 1.	
formerly, olim.	lack, careō, ēre, ul.
free from, adj., vacuus, a, um.	leading man, princeps, ipis, m.
guard, cūstōs, ōdis, m.	owe, dēbeō, ēre, ul, itus.
immortal, immortalis, e.	right, iūs, iūris, n.
just, iustus, a, um.	sea, mare, is, n.

EXERCISE.

1. He owes more money¹ to me than to you. 2. More than a thousand Roman citizens saw this. 3. Very courageous² opinions were expressed³ by the leading men. 4. This state lacked good leaders. 5. These two sons were born of me.⁴ 6. I delivered the city from conflagration, the citizens from murder, Italy from war. 7. Juster honors than these were never paid⁵ to the immortal gods. 8. Cicero was born of an equestrian family. 9. Who is more considerate than I? 10. These guards kept away from Cicero's house the men who had been sent by Catiline. 11. We praise Pompey, than whom no one is more skilled in military matters. 12. That man ought to be deprived of life by you. 13. This sea, which was formerly full of dangers, is now free from pirates. 14. We remained here more than four years. 15. Shall those who have revolted from the republic, have the rights of citizens?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *more money* : use the Genitive of the Whole.
2. *very courageous* : express by the superlative.
3. *express* : *dīcō, ēre, dīxī, dictus*.
4. *of me* : use *ex* to denote source when the source is indicated by a pronoun.
5. *pay (honors)* : *habēō, ēre, uī, itus, lit. hold*.

LESSON XI.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative with the Deponents, *utor, fruor, etc.* 218. 1 A. & G. 410; H. 477. I.
2. Ablative with *opus est.* 218. 2; A. & G. 411 and *a*; H. 477. III.
3. Ablative with *nitor, innixus, frētus.* 218. 3; A. & G. 431 and *a*; H. 476. 1, 3.
4. Ablative with Verbs of *Filling* and Adjectives of *Plenty* 218. 8; A. & G. 409. *a*; H. 477. II.
5. Ablative of Way by Which. 218. 9; A. & G. 429. *a*; H. 476.
6. Ablative of Cause. 219 entire; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

EXAMPLES.

1. *eā lōnitāte senātus est ūsus, the senate exercised this indulgence.* (1)
2. *hāc eximiā fortūnā fruitur, he enjoys this noteworthy fortune.* (1)
3. *celeritāte opus est, there is need of speed.* (2)
4. *homō nōn grātiā nititur, the man does not depend on influence.* (3)
5. *frētus hūmānitāte vestrā, relying upon your kindness.* (3)
6. *deus bonis omnibus explēvit mundum, God has filled the universe with all blessings.* (4)
7. *forum armātis militibus refertum viderat, he had seen the Forum filled with armed soldiers.* (4)
8. *Aurēliā Viā profectus est, he set out by the Aurelian Way.* (5)

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9. *ārdet dēsideriō, he burns with longing.* (6)
10. *meō iussū conjūrātī per forum ducti sunt, at my bidding the conspirators were led through the Forum.* (6)

Remark.

1. Note that *ūtor* may take a second ablative (either noun or adjective) in the predicate relation, as *quō duce ūtēmur, whom shall we employ as leader? eō placidō ūtēris, you will find (lit. use) him tranquil.* The second ablative here bears the same relation to the first as a predicate accusative to the direct object.

VOCABULARY.

answer, <i>respōsum, ī, n.</i>	need, (there is) need, <i>opus (est)</i>
at least, <i>saltem.</i>	outrage, <i>verb, abūtor, ī, ūsus.</i>
consular, <i>cōsulārīs, e.</i>	overflow, <i>redundō, ī.</i>
depend on, <i>nītor, ī, nīxus or nīsus.</i>	patience, <i>patientia, ae, f.</i>
find (good, bad, etc.), <i>ūtor, ī, ūsus, M. use.</i>	relying on, <i>frētus, a, um.</i>
game, <i>lūdus, ī, m.</i>	support, <i>subsidium, ī, n.</i> ✓
loyalty, <i>fidēs, ei, f.</i>	too, <i>nimium, adv.</i>
	trusty, <i>fidēlis, e.</i>
	wisdom, <i>sapientia, ae, f.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. We shall now find¹ these (men) better citizens.
2. They will come to Rome by the Appian Way.
3. There will always be need of your advice and support.
4. The Senate depends on the loyalty and bravery of the people.
5. These men deserved² to be feared (the) more by us on this account.
6. That colony was fortified at my order.
7. All the Forum overflowed with the blood of citizens.
8. Cicero promised this, relying not on his own wisdom and counsels, but on the immortal gods alone.
9. I used the courageous and trusty assistance of these two praetors.
10. In consequence of their answers games were celebrated³ during

ten days. 11. My voice at least has performed its consular duty. 12. Catiline has outraged the patience of all of you too long. 13. Shall we never enjoy peace and harmony?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *And*: see Remark 1.
2. *on this account*: translate: *on account of this* (neuter).
3. *celebrated*: use *faciō, ere, fēcī, factus*.

Cicero Serves in the Social War.

At the age of sixteen, Cicero came to Rome and spent several months in the city. He wished especially to hear the great orators of that time, but the Social War¹ had broken out, and the most famous of these orators, Hortensius, Rufus, and Antonius,² had taken arms and were with the army. Yet there were certain minor magistrates to whose harangues he listened daily. Before the end of the war, Cicero himself also served,³ first under Pompeius Strabo,⁴ later under Lucius Sulla.⁴

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Social War*: *Bellum Sociāle*.
2. *Hortensius, Rufus, Antonius*: *Hortēnsius, Rūfus, Antōnius*.
3. *serve*: *stipendia mereor* (*ērī, itus*), lit. *earn wages* (*stipendia, ōrum, n.*).
4. *Strabo*: *Strābō, ōnis, m.*; *Sulla*, *Sulla, ae, m.*

LESSON XII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Manner. 220 entire; A. & G. 412 and *a*; H. 473. 3 and N.
2. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. 221.
3. Ablative of Accompaniment. 222; A. & G. 413 and *a*; H. 473. 1; 474. N. 1.
4. Ablative of Degree of Difference. 223; A. & G. 414; H. 479; *cf.* B. 357. 1; A. & G. 424. *f*; H. 488.
5. Ablative of Quality. 224; A. & G. 415; H. 473. 2 and N. 1.
6. Ablative of Price. 225 entire; A. & G. 416, 417 and *c*; H. 478.

EXAMPLES.

1. *aequō animō moriar*, *I shall die with calm spirit.* (1)
2. *ēgit causam summā cum gravitatē*, *he conducted the case with the greatest dignity.* (1)
3. *vetere prōverbiō*, *according to the old proverb.* (1)
4. *hīsce ōminibus*, *Catilīna*, *proficiāscere*, *under these omens, Catiline, depart!* (2)
5. *lēgātī magnō comitatū pontem ingrediēbantur*, *the ambassadors with a large retinue were just setting foot on the bridge.* (3)
6. *cum exercitū accessit*, *he drew near with his army.* (3)
7. *ūnō diē longiōrem mēsem faciunt*, *they make the month one day longer, lit. longer by one day.* (4)
8. *paucis post diēbus*, *a few days afterwards.* (4)
9. *post quadriduum*, *four days afterwards.* (4)
10. *paucōs ante annōs*, *a few years before.* (4)

11. *hunc infirmum corpore. he was of feeble body.* 5
 12. *hunc religiosum pietus erat animus singulari. the devotion of the pious soul of Augustus was singular.* 5
 13. *haec omnia aqua sisterna ex multis venient sunt.* 7
these things are water which comes from many sources. 6
 14. *hi agri magno venientium tumulo sunt ex parte fidei.* 7
these fields are of great importance on the part of faith. 6
 15. *multis piis fratribus Scribae venire poterunt. the servants of many pious brethren will be enabled to come.* 6

Remarks.

1. The Ablative of Manner is best restricted to abstract words, such as *celeritas, dignitas, virtus, prudentia*, etc.

2. The Ablative of Abundance (see Example 3) appears also in such expressions as *meis sententiis, suis moribus, sui sponte*, etc.

3. The Ablative of Quality primarily designates qualities which are more or less transitory. The observation sometimes made that the genitive denotes *internal* qualities, and the ablative *external* ones, is not sufficiently exact. In the phrase *hortatur ut bono animo sint*, *he urges them to be of good courage*, the quality is internal: yet the genitive could not here be used; for while the quality is internal, it is transitory. The theoretical distinction between the Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality is that the genitive denotes *permanent*, the ablative *transitory*, qualities. Yet where ambiguity would not result, the ablative may be used to denote a permanent quality. Thus one may say *vir summæ virtutis* or *summâ virtute*, *a man of the highest character*.

In all numerical designations of *weight, dimension*, etc., the genitive is used.

VOCABULARY.

arise, surgō, ere, surrexi, surrec-	overtake, cōsequor, ī, secūtus
tum.	propose, prōponō, ere, posui,
auspices, auspicia, ōrum, n.	positus.
buy, emō, ere, emi, emptus.	provincials, socii, ōrum, m., lit.
greed, avāritia, æ, f.	allies.
how high, at how high a price,	uprightness, probitas, itis, f.
quantū.	wickedness, scelus, eris, n.
institution, institūtum, ī, n.	

EXERCISE

1. Was not this plan much more considerate than that which Caesar proposed? 2. Manlius will soon come against us with his army. 3. Gnaeus Pompey was of the greatest uprightness. 4. A little later we arose and went away. 5. We overtook your friends with the greatest speed. 6. We sold these lands for a little less than we bought (them). 7. We set out under the best auspices. 8. We shall defend the freedom of the Roman people according to the customs and institutions of our ancestors. 9. At how high a price did you buy this grain? I bought it at a very low price. 10. Three days before, the consul, with a great force, had attacked the place which Catiline had chosen for a camp. 11. Verres plundered the provincials with incredible greed and wickedness. 12. You have, Quirites, a consul of the greatest steadfastness.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *force*: use the plural, *cōpiae*.

LESSON XIII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Specification. 226 entire; A. & G. 418; H. 480.
2. Ablative Absolute. 227. 1, 2; A. & G. 419 and a, 420; H. 489 and 1.
3. Ablative of Place Where. 228 entire; A. & G. 426. 3, 427. 3, 429. 1, 2; H. 488; 485. 2.
4. Ablative of Place from Which. 229 entire; A. & G. 426. 1, 427. 1, 428. a, b; H. 461, 462 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *tū temporibus errasti, you made a mistake as to the time.* (1)
2. *impudentiā, quā omnis superābat, shamelessness in which he surpassed all.* (1)
3. *hominem majorem natū nolēbās appellāre, you were unwilling to address an older man, lit. a man greater as to birth.* (1)
4. *tertiā ferē vigiliā exāctā, when the third watch was almost finished.* (2)
5. *hōc unō interfectō, intellegō hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, if this man alone is put to death, I realize that this disease of the commonwealth can be checked for a little.* (2)
6. *Lepidō et Tullō cōsulibus, in the consulship of Lepidus and Tullus.* (2)
7. *num dubitās id mē imperante facere, do you hesitate to do that at my command?* (2)
8. *in urbe, in the city.* (3)
9. *in Graeciā, in Greece.* (3)

10. *Athēnīs, at Athens.* (3)
11. *his locīs, in these places.* (3)
12. *tōtā prōvinciā, in the whole province.* (3)
13. *ā prōvinciā rediit, he returned from his province.* (4)
14. *dēscēdēs ex Asiā, departing from Asia.* (4)
15. *domō fugientēs, fleeing from home.* (4)
16. *Teānum abest ā Lārīnō xviii mīlia passuum, Teanum is eighteen miles distant from Larinum.* (4)
17. *ā Brundisiō, from the neighborhood of Brundisium.* (4)
18. *Tusculō, clārissimō ex mūnicipiō, from Tusculum, a famous municipal town.* (4)

VOCABULARY.

defeat, <i>superō</i> , 1.	hatred, <i>odium</i> , i, n.
depart, <i>dēscēdō</i> , ere, cessī, cessurus.	seal, <i>signum</i> , i, n.
enter upon, <i>ineō</i> , ire, īl, itus.	station, <i>collocō</i> , 1.
establish, <i>collocō</i> , 1.	strong, <i>validus</i> , a, um.
form, make, <i>faciō</i> , ere, fecī, factus.	surpass, <i>superō</i> , 1.
hand over, <i>trādō</i> , ere, tradidī, ditus.	unbroken, <i>integer</i> , gra, grum.
	worthy, <i>dignus</i> , a, um.

EXERCISE.

1. All the leading men whose murder Catiline was plotting have departed from Rome. 2. Have you seen the camp which has been established in Italy against the Roman people? 3. Those who formed this conspiracy are worthy of the greatest hatred. 4. You almost surpass me in zeal. 5. With the gods as leaders¹ I entered upon this hope and purpose. 6. When all the forces² of the enemy had been defeated³ on land and sea, in the consulship of Cicero and Antonius, Catiline formed a conspiracy. 7. These letters were handed over to me

with their seals unbroken.⁸ 8. How many miles distant from Rome is Faesulae? 9. He has already been at Faesulae, where he saw Manlius. 10. Three days later he went away from home. 11. Strong guards have been stationed in many places by us. 12. When will you set out from Italy?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *with the gods as leaders* : translate : *the gods (being) leaders*.
2. *when the forces had been defeated* : translate by the Ablative Absolute.
3. *with their seals unbroken* : translate by the Ablative Absolute.

Cicero's Oratorical and Philosophical Studies.

After the social war was finished,¹ Cicero returned to Rome and there devoted himself to the study of oratory² under the Rhodian³ rhetorician,⁴ Molo,⁵ who was then staying⁶ in the City. Philosophy⁷ he pursued⁸ under Philo,⁹ who had fled to Rome from the dangers of the Mithridatic War, and later under Diodotus.⁹ The latter lived for many years at Cicero's house¹⁰ and died there at last in the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus, leaving Cicero as his only heir.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *finish* : cōficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
2. *oratory* : ars ōrātōria, artis ōrātōriae, f.
3. *Rhodian* : Rhodius, a, um.
4. *rhetorician* : rhētor, ōris, m.
5. *Molo* : Molō, ōnis, m.
6. *stay* : moror, l.
7. *philosophy* : philosophia, ae, f.
8. *pursue* : studeō, ēre, uī, with dat.
9. *Philo, Diodotus* : Philō, ōnis, m.; Diodotus, i, m.
10. *at* : in, with the abl.

LESSON XIV.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Locative Case. 282. 1, 2; 169. 4; A. & G. 427. 3 and *a*; 282. *d*; H. 483; 484. 1, 2; 483. 2.
2. Ablative of Time at Which. 280. 1-3; A. & G. 423 and 1; H. 486.
3. Ablative of Time within Which. 281; A. & G. 423, 424. *a*; H. 487 and 1.
4. Roman Dates. 371, 372; A. & G. 631; H. 754; 755.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Rōmae, at Rome.* (1)
2. *Corinthī, at Corinth.* (1)
3. *Rhodi, at Rhodes.* (1)
4. *domī, at home.* (1)
5. *humī, on the ground.* (1)
6. *Antiochiæ, celebri quondam urbe, at Antioch, once a famous city.* (1)
7. *Albae, in urbe opportūnā, at Alba, a convenient city.* (1)
8. *Nōnis Februariis Rōmae fuit, he was at Rome on the Nones of February.* (2, 4)
9. *hās orātiōnēs Lūdis scrip̄ai, I wrote these speeches at the time of the Games.* (2)
10. *Lūculli adventū cōpiæ Mithridātis fuērunt maximæ, at the arrival of Lucullus the forces of Mithridates were very great.* (2)
11. *in bellō, in time of war.* (2)
12. *primō bellō Pūnicō, in the First Punic War.* (2)
13. *tribus hōris nūntiī vēnērunt, the messengers came within three hours.* (3)

14. *Rōscius multis annis Rōmam nōn vēnit, in many years Roscius did not come to Rome.* (3)
 15. *bis in diē, twice a day.* (3)
 16. *quadriduō mors Rōsci Chrȳsogonō nūntiātur, within four days Roscius's death was reported to Chrysogonus.* (3)
 17. *ante diem octāvum Īdūs Novembrēs, on the 6th of November, lit. on the eighth day before the Ides (strictly the seventh day before the Ides, which were the 18th).* (4)

Remarks

1. Observe that words not primarily denoting a period of time, as *pāx, peace*, *bellum, war*, commonly require the preposition *in* to denote time *at which*, unless they are accompanied by a modifier (adjective, demonstrative, or genitive). Thus, *in bellō, in war*, but *primō bellō Pūnicō, in the First Punic War*.

2. *In bellō, in war*, is to be distinguished in meaning and use from *belli*. The former phrase is essentially *temporal* in meaning, — *in time of war*, while *belli* is rather *local*, and means *in the field*; it occurs almost exclusively in combination with *domi*, *at home*, as *domi bellique, at home and in the field*.

3. To denote time *within which, in the course of which*, the preposition *in* is almost invariably employed when the clause contains a distributive numeral (*bis, bini; ter, terni*) or *saepe*.

4. *Biduō, triduō, quadriduō*, and *bienniō, trienniō, quadrienniō*, are regularly used instead of *duobus diebus, duobus annis*, etc. Compare Lesson VII, Remark 4.

VOCABULARY.

ancient, <i>antiquus, a, um.</i>	last, most recent, <i>proximus, a, um.</i>
arrive, <i>adveniō, ire, vēni, ventum.</i>	March, of March, <i>Mārtius, a, um.</i>
commit, <i>committō, ere, mīsi, missus.</i>	Nones, <i>Nōnae, ārum, f.</i>
crime, <i>scelus, eris, n.</i>	set up, <i>collocō, l.</i>
departure, <i>discessus, ūs, m.</i>	short, <i>brevis, e.</i>
exhaust, <i>cōficiō, ere, fēci, factus.</i>	statue, <i>signum, i, n.</i>
happen, <i>fiō, fieri, factus.</i>	three times, <i>ter, ade.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. This statue was set up at that time. 2. In a short time you will be exhausted by these labors. 3. These things¹ happened on the 31st of December. 4. On the departure of my friends, I returned home. 5. At home I found these letters, which had arrived on the 2d of March. 6. Within three days, on March 10, I set out from the city, and returned on the 24th. 7. No crime has been committed at Rome within six months. 8. Three times a month I sent him² letters. 9. At the last election you almost killed me with your dagger. 10. These men assembled last night at your home.³ 11. I said these things in the Senate, April 5. 12. At that time he was at Tusculum, a very ancient town.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *these things*: *haec*.
2. *him*: see Lesson VI, Remark 2.
3. *at your home*: translate as though *to your home*.

LESSON XV.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Adjectives used Substantively.** 286-288; A. & G. 288 and *a, b*; 289. *a, b*; H. 494, 495.
2. **Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs.** 289; A. & G. 290; H. 497 and 1.
3. **Special Uses of the Comparative and Superlative.** 240. 1-4; A. & G. 291. *a, b*; 292; H. 498; 499.
4. **Adjectives denoting a Special Part of an Object.** 241. 1; A. & G. 293; H. 497. 4.
5. **Primus = first who; ultimus = last who; etc.** 241. 2; A. & G. 290; H. 497. 3.
6. **Personal Pronouns.** 242. 1, 2, 4; A. & G. 295. *a, b*; H. 500 and 4.
7. **Reflexive Pronouns.** 244 entire; A. & G. 299 and *a, 300*. 1, 2, 301. *a, b*; H. 503 and 3, 4; 504.
8. **Reciprocal Pronouns.** 245; A. & G. 301. *f*; H. 502. 1.
9. **Hic, Ille, Iste.** 246. 1-5; A. & G. 297. *a-c*; 298. *a*; H. 505 and 1; 506. 1; 507 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *sēcōdant improbī, sēcernant sē ā bonis, let the bad withdraw, let them separate themselves from the good.* (1)
2. *omnēs stultī, all the foolish.* (1)
3. *omnia, all things.*¹ (1)
4. *nihil novī, nothing new.*² (1)
5. *maestus rediit, he returned sadly.* (2)

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6. *nēmō in scaenā levior et nēquior, no one on the stage more trifling and worthless (than usual).* (3)
7. *hūjus domus est vel optima, his home is the very best.* (3)
8. *in hāc insulā extremā est fōns, at the farthest part of this island is a fountain.* (4)
9. *quī mihi primus fidem porrēxit, who was the first to extend help to me.* (5)
10. *quis vestrum, who of you?* (6)
11. *dux memor vestrī, a leader mindful of you.* (6)
12. *fortūa omnium nostrum, the fortunes of us all.* (6)
13. *puerōs misit quī haec uxōrī suae² nūntiārent, he sent slaves to announce these things to his wife.* (7)
14. *contrōversiās inter sē habuērunt, they had disputes with one another.* (8)
15. *nōn est ista⁴ mea culpa, that is not my fault.* (9)
16. *haec fuērunt maxima in illō, in hōc nūlla, these (defects) were very great in the former, non-existent in the latter.* (9)

Notes on the Examples.

1. In other cases than the nominative and accusative this idea is best expressed by means of *rēs*, e.g. *omnium rērum*, of all things; *omnibus rēbus*, by all things. *Omnium, omnibus, parvorum, parvis*, and similar forms would be ambiguous in gender.
2. Lit. *nothing of new*, — Genitive of the Whole.
3. *Suae* illustrates the use of the indirect reflexive.
4. *Ista* is here attracted from *istud* to the gender of the predicate noun; such attraction of the pronoun is the rule in Latin.

Remarks.

1. *Suī* is regularly employed like *meī* and *tuī* as an Objective Genitive. To indicate the whole of which a part is taken, the Latin may use either *ex sē*, *ex suis*, or *suorum*, e.g. *multōs ex sē* or *multōs suorum miserunt*, they sent many of their own number.

2. Observe that in such expressions as *inter sē amant*, they love each other, no direct object is expressed.

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VOCABULARY.

discover, <i>comperiō, ire, comperi, compertus.</i>	latter (of two), <i>hic, haec, hōc.</i>
distinguished, <i>clārus, a, um.</i>	meet, encounter, <i>oppetō, ere, ivi, itus.</i>
end of, last part of, <i>extrēmus, a, um, limiting a noun.</i>	one another, <i>use the proper reflexive pronoun.</i>
former . . . (latter), <i>ille, a, ud.</i>	philosopher, <i>sapiēns, entis, m.</i>
glad, <i>laetus, a, um.</i>	unwilling, <i>invitus, a, um.</i>

EXERCISE.

- Philosophers have never met death unwillingly.
- Catiline did not lead forth all his (followers) with him.
- There is authority in the Senate and harmony among all the good.
- Many very distinguished men of the state had gathered in great numbers on this day.
- We gladly suffered many things for your sake.
- Whom of us all have you spared?
- Cicero sent these letters April 2 from Greece to his dearest friends.
- That was not my opinion.
- We shall visit these enemies of the good with the very severest punishments.
- He withdrew from his province at the end of the winter.
- I was the first to discover all these things.
- These witnesses were conferring with one another.
- The former letter did not arrive; the latter I have lost.

Cicero's Legal Studies.

Cicero learned civil law from Quintus Mucius Scaevola,¹ the augur,² the most distinguished lawyer³ of that time. Cicero himself uses the following⁴ words concerning him: "As soon as I put on⁵ the dress of manhood,⁶ my father conducted me to Scaevola, and forbade me ever to withdraw from his side. Accordingly I committed⁷

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to memory his discourses⁸ and wise⁹ sayings¹⁰ and enjoyed his wisdom." After his death, Cicero attended (on) another Scaevola, the pontifex maximus,¹¹ whom he calls the most eminent in talent of the Roman state.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Mucius Scaevola*: *Mūcius Scaevola*; *Mūci Scaevolae*, m.
2. *augur*: *augur*, *uria*, m.
3. *lawyer*: *jūris cōsultus*, i, m., lit. *versed in the law*.
4. *following*: *use hic*.
5. *put on*: *sūmō*, *ere*, *sūmpsi*, *sūmptus*.
6. *dress of manhood*: *toga virilis*, *togae virilis*, f., lit. *toga of manhood*.
7. *commit*: *mandō*, l.
8. *discourse*: *sermō*, *ōnis*, m.
9. *wise*: *sapiēns*, *entis*.
10. *saying*: *dictum*, i, n.
11. *pontifex maximus*: *pontifex* (-icis) *maximus*, m.

REVIEW.

1. These tribes were driven out from their lands on account of dissensions. 2. Our men were frightened by the great multitude of these ships. 3. We shall hurl our javelins into the midst of the camp. 4. He came from Athens to Geneva, March 9. 5. After these letters had been read aloud,¹ we consulted with each other.² 6. Who is more eminent than he in nobility,³ or rank, or honor? 7. We were of much better courage after your arrival. 8. We sold our house for more than we bought (it at). 9. Did you gain possession of the swords and daggers which Gabinius left at his house? 10. By our labors we have delivered the republic from the very greatest dangers. 11. He has forgotten all

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those things. 12. Did you come at once to his aid ?⁴
13. We must contend⁵ with the greatest bravery and
resist these enemies⁶ of the state.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *after these letters had been read aloud* : express by the Ablative Absolute.

2. *with each other* : the reflexive must be that for the first person.

3. *nobility* : *nōbilitās, ātis, f.*

4. *to his aid* : translate : *to him for aid* : see Lesson VII, Example 8.

5. *we must contend* : see Lesson VII, Example 3.

6. *resist these enemies* : Lesson VII, Remark 1.

LESSON XVI.

PRONOUNS (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. *Is*. 247. 1-4; A. & G. 297. *d*; H. 508 and 1, 2, 4.
2. *Idem*. 248. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *b*; 384. N. 2; H. 508. 3, 5.
3. *Ipsæ*. 249. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *c* and N. 1, *f*; H. 509. 1, 3.
4. *Quis, Aliquis*. 252. 1, 2; A. & G. 310; 311; H. 512 and 1.
5. *Quisquam*. 252. 4; A. & G. 312; H. 513.
6. *Quisque*. 252. 5; A. & G. 313 and *a*; H. 515.
7. *Alius, Alter*. 253. 1-3; A. & G. 315 and *c*; H. 516 and 1.
8. *Uterque*. 355. 2; A. & G. 313; H. 516. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *sī nōs, id quod dēbet, nostra patria dēlectat, if our country pleases us, a thing which it ought.*
2. *flēbat pater dē fili morte, dē patris filius, the father was weeping over the impending death of his son; the son over (that) of the father. (1)*
3. *exempla quaerimus et ea nōn antiq̄ua, we are seeking precedents, and those not ancient. (1)*
4. *dicēbant idem quod¹ ego, they were saying the same thing as I. (2)*
5. *ā multis ipsa virtūs contemnitur, by many even Virtue is scorned. (3)*
6. *ipsae dēfluēbant corōnae, the garlands fell down of their own accord. (3)*
7. *Vēritās sē ipsa dēfendit, Truth defends itself. (3)*
8. *sī quī exire volunt, possum cōnīvēre, if any wish to go forth, I can shut my eyes to it. (4)*

9. aliquis dicet, *some one will say.* (4)
10. nōn eguit cōsiliō cūjusquam, *he did not need the advice of any one.* (5)
11. neque quicquam est optātius, *nor is anything more desirable.* (5)
12. pecūnia semper ā clārissimō quōque contempta est, *money has ever been despised by all the most distinguished men, lit. by each most distinguished man.* (6)
13. tertiō quōque verbō, *at every other word.* (6)
14. tribūnum aliī gladiis adoriuntur, aliī fustibus, *some attack the tribune with swords, others with clubs.* (7)
15. alter absolutus est, alter sē ipse condemnāvit, *the one was acquitted, the other condemned himself.* (7)
16. alius in aliā rē est magis utilis, *one person is more useful in one thing, another in another.* (7)
17. quōs ego utrōsque in eōdem genere praedātōrum pōnō, *both of whom (i.e. both groups) I place in the same class of plunderers.* (8)
18. uterque hōrum, *both of these.* (8)

Note on the Examples.

1. The English 'same as' is regularly expressed in Latin by *idem qui*, less frequently by *idem ac (atque)*.

Remark.

1. *Aliquis*, as well as *quisquam*, is used in negative sentences, though much less frequently, and with its regular force of *some one*. Thus *nōn eget cōsiliō alicūjus* means: *he does not need the advice of some one*, i.e. some individual. This sentence is the negation of *eget cōsiliō alicūjus*, *he needs the advice of some individual*. *Nōn eget cōsiliō cūjusquam*, on the other hand, constitutes a more general denial, — *he does not need the advice of anybody (at all)*.

VOCABULARY.

all the best, <i>the superlative with</i>	lead, lead on, <i>dūcō, ere, dūxi</i>
<i>quisque.</i>	<i>ductus.</i>
deny, <i>negō, 1.</i>	oration, <i>ōrātiō, ōnis, f.</i>
encourage, <i>cōfirmō, 1.</i>	prepare, <i>parō, 1.</i>
fault, <i>culpa, ae, f.</i>	read, <i>legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.</i>
found, <i>condō, ere, condidī, itus.</i>	wall, of a house, <i>pariēs, etis, m.</i>
hope, <i>spērō, 1.</i>	wealth, <i>dīvitiae, ārum, f.</i>
	well, <i>bene.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. Murder and conflagration are being prepared for this city and that, too, through citizens. 2. There were two opinions, the one of Silanus, the other of Caesar. 3. The temple of Jupiter, the Stayer, was founded at the same time as Rome itself. 4. We saw the letters which had been written by each one. 5. Both of us heard the same things as you. 6. To some he promised wealth, to others power. 7. All the best men have ever been led on by love of glory. 8. This camp has been well fortified, that which we hoped. 9. Does any one of those who are present deny these things? 10. Some have feared you, Caesar, but that is not your fault. 11. The very walls of houses do not confine the voices of your conspiracy. 12. I read no orations except (those) of Cicero. 13. Pompey's mere arrival encouraged the provincials.

LESSON XVII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.—SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Present. 259. 1-4; A. & G. 465, 466, 467, 469; H. 532 and 1, 2, 3; 533. 1; 530.
2. The Imperfect. 260. 1-4; A. & G. 470, 471. *a-c*; H. 534 and 1, 2, 3; 535. 1; 530.
3. The Future. 261. 1, 2; A. & G. 472 and *b*; H. 536.
4. The Perfect. 262. *A* and *B*; A. & G. 473, 476; H. 537. 1, 2, 538. 4.
5. The Pluperfect. 263; A. & G. 477; H. 539.
6. The Future Perfect. 264 and *a*; A. & G. 478; H. 540 and 2.
7. Hortatory Subjunctive. 274; A. & G. 439; H. 559. 1.
8. Jussive Subjunctive. 275; A. & G. 439; H. 559. 2.
9. Prohibitions. 276 and *b*; A. & G. 450; H. 561. 1, 2.
10. Deliberative Subjunctive. 277 and *a*; A. & G. 444; H. 559. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *tē jam dūdum hortor, I have long been urging you.* (1)
2. *aliis mortem parentum pollicēbātur, to others he used to promise the death of parents.* (2)
3. *ibis quō tē jam pridem ista tua cupiditās rapiēbat, you will go whither your desire had long been hurrying you.* (2)
4. *num dubitās id facere quod jam faciēbās, do you hesitate to do that which you were already doing?* (2)
5. *multās C. Caesaris virtūtēs cognōvī, I am acquainted with many virtues of Gaius Caesar.* (4)

6. quem ad modum cōsuēverunt, as they are accustomed. (4)
7. omnia nōrat, he knew all things. (5)
8. amēmus patriam, pāreāmus senātui, let us love our country, let us obey the Senate. (7)
9. nē difficilia optēmus, let us not wish for what is difficult. (7)
10. dēsinant furere ac prōscriptiōnēs et dictātūrās cōgitāre, let them cease to rage and think of proscriptions and dictatorships. (8)
11. nē attingant rem publicam, let them not touch the state! (9)
12. nōlī haec putāre, do not think this! (9)
13. quid faciās, what are you to do? (10)
14. quid facerēs, what were you to do? (10)
15. cūr C. Cornēlium nōn dēfenderem, why was I not to defend Gaius Cornelius? (10)

VOCABULARY.

advantage, ūtilitās, ātis, f.	loyal, fidēlis, e.
air, spiritus, ūs, m., lit. breath.	military, militāris, e.
consideration, ratiō, ōnis, f.	neglect, neglegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus
courage, fortitūdō, inis, f.	pass over, omittō, ere, misi, missus.
go out, exeō, ire, ii, itūrus.	picked, dēlēctus, a, um.
leave, relinqūō, ere, liqui, lictus.	prevail over, vincō, ere, vici, victus.
live, vivō, ere, vixi, victūrus.	
long, diū; (already) for a long time, jam diū or jam pridem.	standard, signum, i, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Why should I pass over these loyal Roman knights?
2. Let the advantage of the republic prevail over all considerations of my safety.
3. For a long time, O senators,¹ you have been living among these dangers and plots.
4. Why should these men enjoy life and this common air for one hour?
5. Do not spare me.
6. He used to have picked men for² all labors.
7. Let him go out; let him set forth; let him not leave Manlius

3
4
1

alone in his camp at Faesulae! 8. Are we to neglect the lives^s of our (fellow-) citizens on account of fear of dangers? 9. Those who had fought against the pirates knew Pompey's courage and uprightness. 10. Catiline had for a long time been preparing troops, weapons, and military standards. 11. Whom are we to choose as leader? 12. You kept asking him his opinion.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *O senators*: in the vocative, the Latin uses *patres conscripti*.
2. *for*: ad.
3. *Hees*: the Latin uses the singular.

Cicero's First Oration.

For several years Cicero was devoted to these studies of his profession.¹ He was present constantly in the courts and listened to the most distinguished advocates.² (When) about twenty-five years old, he began to conduct³ cases himself at Rome. His first oration was delivered in behalf of a certain Publius Quinctius, whose brother had died, leaving him (as) his heir. In this case, Cicero spoke against Hortensius, the most eminent orator of that time, and was in great fear on account of the latter's reputation.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *profession*: ars, artis, f.
2. *advocate*: orator, oris, m.
3. *conduct*: agō, ere, ēgi, actus.

LESSON XVIII.

INDEPENDENT SUBJUNCTIVE (*continued*). — PURPOSE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Optative Subjunctive. 279. 1, 2; A. & G. 441, 442; H. 558 and 1, 2.
2. The Potential Subjunctive. 280. 1, 2, 3; A. & G. 446, 447. 1-3; H. 552, 555.
3. The Imperative. 281 and 1; A. & G. 448, 449; H. 560 and 4.
4. Purpose Clauses with *ut*, *nē*, *quō*. 282. 1. *a-e*; A. & G. 531. 1 and *a*; H. 568 and 7.
5. Relative Clauses of Purpose. 282. 2; A. & G. 531. 2; H. 590.
6. Relative Clauses with *dignus*, *indignus*, *idōneus*. 282. 3; A. & G. 535. *f*; H. 591 7.
7. Sequence of Tenses. 267. 1-3; 268. 1, 3; A. & G. 482. 1, 2, 483, 485. *a, e*; H. 543-546.

EXAMPLES.

1. *quod dī ōmen āvertant*, *may the gods avert this omen!* (1)
2. *utinam rēs pūblica stetisset*, *would that the republic had stood!* (1)
3. *utinam Quirītēs, virōrum fortium cōpiam tantam habērētis*, *would, O Romans, that you had so great an abundance of brave men!* (1)
4. *dixerit aliquis*, *some one may say.* (2)
5. *vix vērissimile videātur*, *it would hardly seem likely.* (2)
6. *hōc sine ūllā dubitātiōne cōfirmāverim*, *this I should affirm without any hesitation.* (2)
7. *in exsiliū proficīscere*, *go forth into exile.* (3)

8. rem vobis prōponam : vōs eam penditōte, *I will lay the matter before you : do you consider it.* (3)
9. cōsulēs summum jūs habentō, *let the consuls have supreme power.* (3)
10. Lentulus in ea loca missus est, ut privātōs agrōs cōmeret, *Lentulus was sent to those places to purchase private lands.* (4)
11. pecūniam dedit nē condemnārētur, *he gave money that he might not be condemned.* (4)
12. ūnum annum ōligam quō facilius explicāre possim, *I will select one year that I may be able to explain more easily.* (4)
13. illum dēlēgistis quem bellō praepōnerētis, *you chose him to put in charge of the war.* (5)
14. digni sunt quī cīvitāte dōnentur, *they are worthy to be presented with citizenship.* (6)

Remarks.

1. Note that the Latin uses *nē quis*, in order that no one ; *nē quid*, in order that nothing ; *nē ūllus*, *nē quī*, in order that no.

2. Observe the occasional use of purpose clauses, as in English, to denote the purpose with which a statement is made, as, *nē timeās*, *incolumis est*, *that you may have no fears*, (*I will say*) *he is safe*.

VOCABULARY.

absent, be absent, absum, esse,	harm, dōtrimentum, i, n.
āfui, āfutūrus.	set forth, trans., expōnō, ere,
briefly, breviter.	posui, positus.
change, mūtō, i.	vote, sententia, ae, f.
diligence, dīlīgētia, ae, f.	wound, vulnus, eris, n
extinguish, exstinguō, ere, inxi,	
inctus.	

EXERCISE.

1. I sent the praetor to the house of Cethegus to find the swords and daggers. 2. Would that we had not returned to the City ! 3. May the immortal gods change

that¹ purpose of yours. 4. Some senators were absent on that day, in order that they might not cast their votes² concerning the punishment of the conspirators. 5. Would that all the leading men whom we have lost were now living! 6. No one would defend this man better than you. 7. Are those men worthy to enjoy our friendship? 8. He gave the ambassadors these letters that they might have more confidence. 9. I will set forth these things briefly that you may know them. 10. We received severe wounds in order that the republic might suffer no harm.³ 11. You found faithful friends to deliver you from that fear. 12. Guard your homes with the greatest diligence! 13. Not to say more,⁴ all these dissensions have been extinguished.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *that of yours*: *iste*.
2. *cast a vote*: *sententiam ferō* (*ferre, tuli, latus*), lit. *bear a vote*.
3. *that the republic might suffer no harm*: the Latin idiom is *lest the republic take anything of harm*.
4. *not to say more*: translate: *lest I say more (things)*

20 4, 9
22, 9, 10
23, 3, 7

17, 7
18, 8
19, 1

LESSON XIX.

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC.—CLAUSES OF RESULT.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Simple Clauses of Characteristic. 288. 1, 2; A. & G. 585 and a, b; H. 591. 1, 5.
2. Clauses of Characteristic denoting Cause (*since*) or Opposition (*though*). 288. 3; A. & G. 535. e; H. 592 and 1; 593. 2.
3. Clauses of Characteristic introduced by *quā*. 288. 4; A. & G. 559. 2; H. 594. II. 2, end, 595. 4.
4. Idiomatic Expressions. 288. 5; A. & G. 535. d; H. 591. 3.
5. Clauses of Result introduced by *ut* and *ut nōn*. 284. 1; A. & G. 537 and 1; H. 570. — For Sequence of Tenses in Result Clauses, see 268. 6; A. & G. 485. c; H. 550.
6. Relative Clauses of Result. 284. 2; A. & G. 537. 2; H. 591. 2.
7. Result Clauses introduced by *quā*. 284. 3; A. & G. 559. 1; H. 594. II.

EXAMPLES.

1. multi inventi sunt, quī summum malum dolōrem dicerent, *many have been found who declared pain the greatest ill.* (1)
2. sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat, *philosophy is the only thing that dispels sorrow.* (1)
3. quid est enim quod tē dēlectāre possit, *for what is there that can delight you?* (1)
4. ō magna vis vērītātis quae sē ipsa dēfendat, *oh the mighty power of truth, since it defends itself!* (2)
5. nēmō est quā intellegat, *there is no one who does not know.* (3)
6. Epicūrus sē ūnus, quod sciam, sapientem professus est, *Epicurus alone, so far as I know, set up for a philosopher.* (4)

7. *nūc enim tēcum loquar ut nōn odiō permōtus esse videar, for I will so speak with you as not to seem to be moved by hatred. (5)*
8. *nēmō tam improbus erit quī id nōn jūre factum esse fateātur, there will be no one so wicked as not to admit it was done justly. (6)*
9. *nēmō erit tam injūstus quān dē meis praemiis putet, no one will be so unjust as not to think of my rewards. (7)*

VOCABULARY.

crush, opprimō, ere, pressī,	plan, cōgitō, 1.
pressus.	present, be present, adsum, esse,
deed, factum, ī, n.	adfuī, adfutūrus.
foolish, stultus, a, um.	prestige, auctōritās, ātia, f.
immediately, statim.	threaten, imminēō, ēre.
manage, administrō, 1.	

EXERCISE.

1. There was no time at which I did not think of¹ the freedom of the Roman people. 2. I so managed matters that you were all preserved. 3. There was no one in the whole province who did not know these things.
4. For four years there was no crime which Catiline had not planned. 5. The conspirators did nothing which was not immediately announced to the consul. 6. Who is there who forgets the brave deeds of our fathers?
7. There was so great prestige in the Senate and so great harmony among all good citizens that this conspiracy was crushed. 8. There are some in this council who do not see the dangers which threaten us. 9. So far as I know, there is no one present who is not loyal. 10. No one is so foolish as not to see this conspiracy. 11. Who was there who defended you? 12. You assembled in so great numbers that I easily saw your zeal. ★

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *of*: *dē*.

Cicero's Defence of Roscius.

In the following year Cicero undertook a case by the defence¹ of which he won² the greatest glory. During³ the dictatorship⁴ of Sulla murders had occurred almost daily at Rome. Some had been killed by the order of the dictator, that he might take vengeance on his enemies; others were killed by those who wished to avenge personal⁵ wrongs. Among these (last) was a certain Sextus Roscius, a wealthy citizen of Ameria,⁶ who had been murdered by hostile neighbors.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *defence*: *dēfēnsiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
2. *win*: *adipīscor*, *i*, *adeptus*.
3. *during*: *per*, prep. with acc.
4. *dictatorship*: *dictātūra*, *ae*, *f*.
5. *personal*: *proprius*, *a*, *um*.
6. *of Ameria*: use the adj., *Amerīnus*, *a*, *um*.

LESSON XX.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. — TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Causal Clauses. 286. 1 and 5; 286. 2; A. & G. 540. 1, 2; 549; H. 588. I, II, and 2; 598.
2. Temporal Clauses introduced by *postquam*, *ut*, etc., denoting a single act. 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.
3. Clauses introduced by *ut*, *ubi*, *simul ac*, denoting a repeated act. 287. 2; H. 602. 2.
4. Pluperfect Indicative with *postquam*. 287. 3; H. 602. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. Gallia laudatur, quod se non tradidit,¹ *let Gaul be praised because it did not surrender.* (1)
2. laudatur provincia quod resistat² Antoniō, *the province is praised because it resists Antony.* (1)
3. quae cum ita sint, *since these things are so.* (1)
4. me accusas non quod tuis rationibus non assentiar, sed quod nullis, *you accuse me, not because I do not agree with your arguments, but because (I agree) with none.* (1)
5. postquam ea dies venit, incipit simulare, *after that day came, he began to pretend.* (2)
6. ut Rōmam rediit, praetor factus est, *when he returned to Rome, he was made praetor.* (2)
7. quod ubi Verrēs audivit, cupiditate inflammatus est, *when Verres heard that, he was kindled with desire.* (2)
8. simul ac te aspexi, hoc sensi, *as soon as I set eyes on you, I observed this.* (2)

9. *post diem tertium gesta res est, quam hoc dixerat,* ^{the deed}
was done three days after he had said this. (4)

Notes on the Examples.

1. The speaker's own reason, — hence the indicative.
2. Not the reason of the writer, but of those who bestow the praise, — hence the subjunctive.
3. Note the pluperfect indicative after a phrase denoting a definite interval of time (*post diem tertium*)

VOCABULARY.

accomplice, <i>socius</i> , <i>l. m.</i>	let go, <i>dimittō, ere, misī, missus.</i>
affect, <i>afficiō, ere, fecī, fectus.</i>	(longer), no longer, <i>jam nōn,</i>
between, <i>inter, prep. with acc.</i>	<i>lit.</i> already not.
bring into, <i>intrōducō, ere, dūxī, ductus.</i>	receive, <i>accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus</i>
distress, <i>dolor, ōris, m.</i>	recognize, <i>cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.</i>
guard, be on one's guard against, <i>caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautūrus, trans.</i>	render (thanks), <i>agō, ere, ōgī, āctus.</i>
inasmuch as, <i>quoniam.</i>	since, <i>causal, cum.</i>
intervene, <i>intersum, esse, fui, futūrus.</i>	thanks, <i>grātia, ūrum, f.</i>
	wall, <i>mūrus, l. m.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. He is affected with great distress because he did not kill us all.
2. As soon as he perceived this, he returned to Rome.
3. Some accused Cicero because he had let Catiline go and had not arrested him.
4. Because a wall intervenes between us and Catiline, I no longer fear him.
5. When I came to Geneva, I found there the letters which you had sent me.
6. Since he had left his accomplices at Rome, I was always on my guard against them.
7. After the conspirators were

arrested, they were brought into the Senate. 8. Inasmuch as you have not yet heard the decree of the Senate, I will set it forth to you. 9. As soon as Cicero showed the letter to Lentulus, he recognized the seal. 10. Thanks were rendered to me because I had preserved the state. 11. They accused you because you had received that money. 12. I am glad because you remained here.

LESSON XXI.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. *Cum*-Clauses. 288. 1-3; 289; A. & G. 545 and a, 546 and a, 547, 548; H. 600. I and 1, II, 601 and 2.
2. *Antequam* and *priusquam*. 291. 1, 2; 292, 1, 2; A. & G. 551. a-c; H. 605. I, II.
3. *Dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*. 293. I-III; A. & G. 553, 554, 555, 556; H. 603, 1, II, 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. an tum erās cōsul, cum in Palātiō mea domus ārdēbat, or were you then consul, when my house burned up on the Palatine? (1)
2. quō cum Catillina vēnisset, quis senātor salūtāvit eum, when Catiline had come there, what senator saluted him? (1)
3. neque, cum aliquid mandārat, cōfectum putābat, nor when he had allotted any task, did he think it finished. (1)
4. cum mē violāre volent, sē ipsi indicābunt, when they desire to harm me, they will bear testimony against themselves. (1)
5. antequam ad causam redeō, dē mē pauca dicam, before I come back to the case, I will say a few things concerning myself. (2)
6. quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sēnsi, which I perceived before you began to speak. (2)
7. antequam veniat, litterās mittet, before he comes, he will send a letter, i.e. he will send a letter in anticipation of his coming. (2)
8. antequam verbum facerem, abiit, he left before I uttered a word. (2)
9. dum haec geruntur, Quinctius ex agrō dēstrūditar, while these things were being done, Quinctius was driven from his land. (3)

10. ille erat timendus, dum urbis moenibus continēbatur, *he was a man to be feared only as long as he was confined within the walls of the city.* (3)
11. num expectātis dum Metellus de istius scelere testimoniū dicat, *are you waiting for Metellus to give his testimony concerning that villain's rascality?* (2)

VOCABULARY.

aid, subsidium, I, n.

affair, rēs, rei, f.

as long as, dum.

bench, subsellium, I, n

constantly, semper.

draw near, appropinquō, I.

empty, inānis, e.

enter, ingredior, I, gressus sum.

eye, oculus, I, m.

November, November, bris, e.

open, aperiō, Ire, uī, ertus.

read (aloud), recitō, I.

several, complūrēs, a or ia.

towards, of direction, ad, prep.

with acc.

turn, convertō, ere, verti, versua.

until, dum, donec.

EXERCISE.

1. As long as I live, I shall remember this place and this day. 2. When Cicero entered the senate-house on the 8th of November, the eyes of all the senators were turned towards him. 3. When the ambassadors of the Allobroges had drawn near, the praetors arrested them. 4. Let us not wait for him to arrive. 5. When the senators saw Catiline, they left the benches empty. 6. Cicero did not open the letters before the Senate assembled. 7. I shall say nothing concerning this matter before he comes. 8. At the time when I was managing these affairs, death was constantly threatening me. 9. Whenever we had found a suitable place, we tarried there several days. 10. While the letters were being read, some withdrew from the senate-house. 11. We were fearing death, until you came to our aid. 12. When you come, you will find me at home.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for him to arrive* : translate : *till he arrive*.
2. *to our aid* : translate : *to us for aid* ; see Lesson VII, Ex. 8.

The Defence of Roscius (*continued*).

Those who had killed Roscius approached Chrysogonus,¹ a freedman² of Sulla, who added the name of Roscius to the number of the proscribed.³ Roscius' property⁴ was then confiscated⁵ and sold at a pretended⁶ auction.⁷ Chrysogonus bought it for a trifle,⁸ and then drove out from his father's house the young Roscius,⁹ who had meanwhile remained on his farm¹⁰ near Ameria.¹¹ Chrysogonus and his accomplices now divided the property between them.¹² But they still feared Roscius, and so accused him of the murder of his own father.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Chrysogonus* : Chrysogonus, i, m.
2. *freedman* : libertus, i, m.
3. *the proscribed* : proscripti, ōrum, m.
4. *property* : bona, ōrum, n.
5. *confiscate* : publicō, i.
6. *pretend* : simulō, i.
7. *auction* : auctiō, ōnis, f. ; use the abl.
8. *trifle* : translate : *for very little*.
9. *the young Roscius* : Rōscius adulescēns (-entis), m
10. *farm* : praedium, i, n.
11. *Ameria* : Ameria, ae, f.
12. *between them* : *them* is reflexive.

LESSON XXII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive. 295. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 8; cf. A. & G. 563, and c, d, e, 565; H. 564. I, II and 1.
2. Substantive Clauses developed from the Deliberative. 295. 7; 298; cf. A. & G. 558. a; H. 595. 1, 591. 4.
3. Substantive Clauses after verbs of *hindering, preventing, etc.* 295. 3; A. & G. 558. b; H. 595. 2, 596. 2.
4. Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative. 296 entire; cf. A. & G. 563. b, 564; H. 565.
5. Substantive Clauses of Result. 297. 1-3; A. & G. 569 1, 2, 570, 571; H. 571. 1-4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *vōs ōrō nē id faciātis, I beg you not to do that.* (1)
2. *populus Rōmānus permittit ut civitāte dōnentur, the Roman people allows them to be presented with citizenship.* (1)
3. *senātus dācernit ut frūmentum emātur, the Senate decrees that grain be purchased.* (1)
4. *labōrābam nē testēs dicerent, I strove that the witnesses should not speak.* (1)
5. *hōc dicās licet, you may say this.* (1)
6. *multa oportet dicāt, he ought to say many things.* (1)
7. *cōnfiteāre necesse est, it is necessary that you confess.* (1)
8. *nōn fuit causa cūr postulārēs, there was no reason why you should ask.* (2)
9. *dubitābit quisquam quā ab Siculis pecūniam cēperint, will any one doubt that they took money from the Sicilians?* (2)
10. *plūra nē dicam tuas lacrimae mē impediunt, your tears prevent me from saying more.* (3)

11. *formidō impedit quō minus causam dicere velint, fear prevents them from being willing to plead the case.* (3)
12. *optō ut hōc audiātis, I desire that you hear this.* (4)
13. *velim² scribās,¹ I wish you would write.* (4)
14. *vellem³ adesset,¹ I wish he were present.* (4)
15. *vellem³ dī immortālēs fēcissent,¹ I wish the immortal gods had brought it to pass.* (4)
16. *vereor nē quis audeat dicere, I fear that some one will venture to say.* (4)
17. *verentur ut habeam satis praesidī, they fear that I have not enough protection.* (4)
18. *persaepe accidit ut mirēmur, it happens very often that we marvel.* (5)

Notes on the Examples.

1. Note the absence of *ut*, as regularly after *visne*, *velim*, *vellem*.
2. *Velim* is potential subjunctive; the present implies that the wish contained in the object clause is one capable of realization. \
3. *Vellem* is likewise a potential subjunctive; the imperfect implies regret at the unreality of the object clause.

Remarks.

1. *Licet* and *oportet* take either the infinitive, or the subjunctive without *ut*, but the infinitive is the commoner construction, especially with *licet*; *necesse est* admits either construction.
2. *Cōstituō*, when denoting another act of the same subject, more commonly takes an infinitive than an *ut*-clause.
3. *Prohibeō* is much more commonly construed with an infinitive than with a Substantive Clause introduced by *nē*, *quō minus*, or *quā*, e.g. *sī quis tē introīre prohibuerit, if any one should prevent your entering*. In Cicero and Caesar *prohibeō* never occurs followed by a *quā*-clause, though it may take *quō minus*.
4. *Impediō quā* does not occur in Cicero's speeches or philosophical works, though *impediō quō minus* is frequent.
5. In general, after negative expressions of *hindering*, *quā minus* is often used in preference to *quā*.

VOCABULARY.

advise, moneō, ēre, ui, itus.	prevent, impediō, ire, iui, itus.
behooves, it behooves, oportet, ēre, uit.	put to death, interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
bring about, efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.	reveal, indicō, i.
exhort, cohortor, i.	see to it, prōvideō, ēre, vīdī, visus.
necessary, it is necessary, necesse est.	understand, intellegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus.
perish, intereō, ire, ii, itūrus.	wish, volō, velle, volui.

EXERCISE.

1. See to it, O Senators, that you do not neglect your duty! 2. I hear the voices of those who fear that I will not defend the state. 3. Lentulus advised Catiline to use the assistance of the slaves. 4. The Senate decreed that the conspirators should be put to death. 5. I exhort you to reveal all things without fear. 6. We beg that the immortal gods may preserve this city and the lives¹ of our wives and children. 7. It is much more to be feared that we shall forget our friends. 8. Cicero brought it about that no good man perished. 9. I wish² my father were living. 10. We wish² that he had not received these letters. 11. We will make³ him understand. 12. It behooves you to obey my commands. 13. It is necessary that you leave this city. 14. You prevented me from seeing these places.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *lives*: the Latin regularly uses the singular here.
2. See Examples 13-15.
3. *will make*: translate . *will bring it about that*.

LESSON XXIII.

QUOD CLAUSES.—INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

QUOD CLAUSES.

1. Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod*. 299. 1, 2; A. & G. 572 and *a*; H. 588. 3.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

2. Simple Questions. 300. 1-3; A. & G. 574, 575. *b*, 576. *a*; H. 649. II.
3. Double Questions. 300. 4; cf. A. & G. 334, 335. *d*; H. 650. 1, 2.
4. *Haud sciō an, nesciō an*. 300. 5; A. & G. 575. *d*; H. 650. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *quid quod tū ipse in cūstōdiam dedisti, what of the fact that you gave yourself into custody?* (1)
2. *cūr molestē ferāmus quod accessit exercitus, why should we resent the fact that an army has approached?* (1)
3. *quā celeritāte haec gesta sint, vidētis, you see with what rapidity these things have been achieved.* (2)
4. *quaerunt ā mē ubi sit pecūnia, they inquire of me where the money is.* (2)
5. *exquire num quid scripserit, ask whether he has written anything.* (2)
6. *nesciō cūr hoc putēs, I do not know why you think this.* (2)
7. *rogāvī pervēnissentne Agrigentum, I asked whether they had come to Agrigentum.* (2)
8. *quaerō ā tē nōne putēs, I ask of you whether you do not think.* (2)

9. *nesciō quō mē vertam, I do not know whither to turn* (direct:
quō vertam, *whither am I to turn?*) (2)
10. *quaerō utrum vērū an falsum sit,*
11. *quaerō vērūne an falsum sit,*
12. *quaerō vērū an falsum sit,*
13. *quaerō vērū falsūne sit,* } *I ask whether it is true
or false. (3)*
14. *dī utrum sint necne quaeritur, it is asked whether there are
gods or not. (3)*
15. *haud sciō an mālīm, I am inclined to think I prefer. (4)*

Remarks.

1. To denote future time in indirect questions, periphrastic forms are used where ambiguity would otherwise result; as, *nōn quaerō quid dictūrus sis, I do not ask what you will say.*

2. *Nōne* in indirect questions is used only after *quaerō*; see the 8th example above.

3. In indirect double questions *necne* is commonly used to express *or not*; *annōn* is much less frequent.

VOCABULARY.

call together, <i>convocō, 1.</i>	think, have an opinion, <i>sentīō,</i>
gain possession, <i>potior, irī, itus.</i>	ire, <i>sēnsī, sēnsus.</i>
initiate, <i>ineō, ire, īl, itus.</i>	where? <i>ubi.</i>
order, <i>mandātum, 1, n.</i>	whether . . . or, <i>utrum an.</i>
route, <i>iter, itineris, n.</i>	

EXERCISE.

1. He inquired of the Gauls why they had ever come to his home. 2. What of the fact,¹ that, as you approached, the other senators withdrew? ³ Cicero showed where Catiline had been, what plans he had initiated, whom he had called together. 4. I know who has gained possession of Etruria; who is in charge of the camp at Faesulae. 5. We asked him what he thought concerning these letters. 6. You understand

what I ordered to be done. 7. You already know what I think of him. 8. We did not at that time know whether he had been in Sicily or not. 9. Let us ask whether he will remain here or will go to Rome. 10. I am inclined² to think that greater labors must be undertaken by us. 11. Do you know by what route he set out? 12. I do not know whether he set out or remained in the city.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *what of the fact*: see Example 1.
2. *inclined to think*: see Example 15.

The Defense of Roscius (*continued*).

Although all feared Chrysognus, as the friend of Sulla, yet Cicero boldly undertook the defense of Roscius. In the very beginning of his oration he openly accused Chrysogonus. He spoke thus: "Chrysogonus, O judges, has gained possession of the fortune of another man,¹ and since that man lives, he asks you to condemn him and so deliver him himself from fear, for while Roscius is alive,² he fears that he himself will not retain this excellent inheritance³."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *of another man*: use *aliénus*, a, um, in agreement with *fortūnis*.
2. *while Roscius is alive*: express by the Ablative Absolute.
3. *inheritance*: *hērēditās*, ātis, f.

11. *nī hōc dixissēs, errāvissēs, if you had said this, you would have been mistaken. (3)*
12. *nisi eum cursum vitæ tenuissem, cōsul esse potui, I might have been consul, unless I had pursued that course of life. (3)*
13. *eum patriā locō colere dēbēbās, sī ūlla in tē pietās esset, you ought to revere him as a father, if you had in you any sense of devotion. (3)*
14. *sī occisus esset, fuistisne ad arma itūrī, if he had been slain, would you have proceeded to arms? (3)*

VOCABULARY.

deserve, mereō, ēre, uī, itus.

escape, ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsū-
rus.

exile, exsilium, ī, n.

forthwith, statim.

judge, iudicō, ī.

ought, dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus.

remove, tollō, ere, sustulī, subli-
tus.

risk, periculum, ī, n.

EXERCISE.

1. If Cicero had judged (it) best, he would have removed Catiline at the risk of his own life. 2. If you go¹ by the Appian Way, you will overtake your friends before night. 3. If they remain in this city, they will suffer the punishment which they deserve. 4. If I order you to be arrested and put to death, what should I fear? 5. If you should go into exile forthwith, I should scarcely bear the storm of hatred. 6. If your mother and father hated you, what would you do? 7. Unless he had been guarded, he might have escaped.² 8. If you had not forgotten your duty, you ought to be defending³ the state. 9. If we love our country, let us obey her decrees. 10. If you ask⁴ him why he remains here, he will make no answer.⁵ 11. If he had had friends, they would have come. 12. Do not withdraw,⁶ unless you wish.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *if you go*: in this and other sentences where the present has the future force, the Latin future must be used in translating into Latin.
 2. *might have escaped*: see Example 12.
 3. *ought to be defending*: see Example 18. Translate *to be defending* the same as *to defend*.
 4. *if you ask him*: this is meant to be the indefinite *you*; see Example 5.
 5. *will make no answer*: translate: *will answer nothing*.
 6. *do not withdraw*: see Lesson XVII, Example 12.
- 1
- Stay

LESSON XXV.

USE OF *nisi*, *si nōn*, *sin.* — CONDITIONAL CLAUSES OF COMPARISON. — SUBORDINATE ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY *quāvis*, *quāquam*, etc. — PROVISOS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. *Nisi*, *si nōn*, *sin.* 306 entire; cf. A. & G. 525. a. 1, 2, d; H. 575. 2, 4, 5, 7.
2. Conditional Clauses of Comparison. 307. 1, 2; A. & G. 524 and N. 2; H. 584 and 1, 2.
3. Subordinate Adversative Clauses. 309. 1-5; A. & G. 527 and a-e; H. 585, 586, I, II.
4. Provisos. 310. II; A. & G. 528; H. 587.

EXAMPLES.

1. *hōc enim nōn facerem, nisi necesse esset, for I should not be doing this unless it were necessary. (1)*
2. *etiam si vir bonus nōn esset, even if he were not a good man. (1)*
3. *dolōrem si nōn potuerō frangere, tamen occultābō, if I cannot subdue my grief, yet I will hide it. (1)*
4. *si futūrum est, fiet; si nōn futūrum est, nōn fiet, if it is destined to be, it will be; if it is not destined, it will not be. (1)*
5. *hunc mihi timōrem ēripe; si est vērus, nē opprimar; sin falsus, ut timēre dēsinam, take away this terror from me; if it is real, in order that I may not be crushed; but if unfounded, in order that I may cease to fear. (1)*
6. *ēdūc tecum omnis tuōs; si minus, quā plūrimōs, lead out with you all your followers; if not (all), as many as possible. (1)*

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7. nōmen petis quasi incertum sit, *you ask for the name as if it were uncertain.* (2)
8. hōc locō sedēbat, quasi reus ipse esset, *he sat in this place as if he were himself under accusation.* (2)
9. ita loquor quasi ego illud fēcerim, *I speak as though I had done that.* (2)
10. quamvis mihi rēs nōn placeat, tamen pugnāre nōn poterō, *though the matter should not please me, I shall not be able to contend.* (3)
11. quamvis amplum sit, parum est, *however extensive it be, it is too little.* (3)
12. quamquam premuntur aere aliēnō, dominātiōnem tamen expectant, *though they are overwhelmed with debt, yet they expect power.* (3)
13. etai omnēs probābant, *though all approved.* (3)
14. Sōcratēs cum facile posset ēdūci ā cūstodiā, nōluit, *though Socrates might have been led out of jail, yet he refused.* (3)
15. magnō mē metū liberābis, dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit, *you will relieve me of a great fear, provided only a wall intervenes between me and you.* (3)

Remark.

1. *Etai*, *although*, is carefully to be distinguished from *etāi*, *even if*; the latter is a conditional particle and takes any of the constructions admissible for *si*; see Lesson XXIV.

VOCABULARY.

approve, probō, 1.

as if, quasi.

at first, primō.

condemn, condemnō, 1.

conquer, vincō, ere, vicī, victus.

contend, dimicō, 1.

diligence, diligentia, ae, f.

severity, sevērītās, ātis, f.

show, ostendō, ere, endī, entus.

undergo, subeō, ire, ii, itus.

unpopularity, invidiā, ae, f.

ward off, dēpellō, ere, dēpulli, pulsus.

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EXERCISE.

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1. Provided only these dangers be warded off from my fellow-citizens, I shall gladly undergo this storm of unpopularity. 2. Though at first he had answered arrogantly, yet finally he denied nothing. 3. If you exercise severity, that will be better; if not, we do not know what will happen. 4. It is not necessary for us to fear,¹ provided he does not come² nearer. 5. You ask me what I shall do, as if I had not ~~already~~ shown³ you my plans. 6. Though nothing be found in the letters, yet over-diligence⁴ is not to be feared by us. 7. If Catiline goes forth, the city will be delivered from the greatest peril; if he does not go forth, we shall have to contend⁵ with him always. 8. Although many of those who have remained at Rome are citizens, I warn them again not⁶ to attempt anything against the republic. 9. You defend this man, as if all his acts were⁷ good. 10. The soldiers returned home, as if they had conquered. 11. If we do not return, nevertheless be of good courage. 12. If this man is condemned, all will approve; but if he is acquitted, they will blame us. 13. Even if he enters the senate house, no one will salute him.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for us to fear*: see Lesson XXII, Example 7.
2. *come*: use *accēdō, erē, cessī, cessūrus*.
3. *had not shown*, etc.: observe the principle for sequence of tenses in Clauses of Conditional Comparison.
4. *over-diligence*: *nimīa diligentia*.
5. *have to contend*: translate: *it will have to be contended by*.
6. *not to attempt*: the negative in such clauses is *nō*.

1 Defense of Roscius (continued).

Cicero then set forth how Roscius, the father, had been killed through hatred, how the assassins¹ had persuaded Chrysogonus to add Roscius' name to the list of the proscribed, how they had finally accused the son of the murder. Cicero did not blame Sulla himself, but excused² (him) on the ground that³ he was ignorant of the deeds of his freedman. Roscius was acquitted by the votes⁴ of the judges, yet Cicero soon after withdrew from Rome and betook himself to Athens and Asia Minor.⁵

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. *assassin*: sicarius, f, m.
2. *excuse*: excusō, 1.
3. *on the ground that*: quod (with the subjv.).
4. *vote*: sententia, ae, f.
5. *Asia Minor*: Asia, ae, f. The preposition must be used here.

LESSON XXVI.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

MOODE.

1. Declarative Sentences. 314. 1, 3; 331. I; A. & G. 580; H. 642, 643. 3, 4.
2. Interrogative Sentences. 315. 1-3; A. & G. 586, 587; H. 642 and 2, 3.
3. Imperative Sentences. 316 and a; A. & G. 588 and a; H. 642.

TENSES.

1. Of the Infinitive. 317 and a; A. & G. 584 and a; H. 644, 617.
2. Of the Subjunctive. 318 and a; A. & G. 585 and a; H. 644.

EXAMPLES.

1. *crēdō vōs mirārī quid hōc sit, I suppose you wonder what this is. (1)*
2. *negō quemquam vestrum esse quīn hōc saepe audierit, I deny that there is any one of you who has not often heard this. (1)*
3. *tū, & quō sciam esse praemissōs quī tibi praestōlārentur, you, by whom I know men have been sent on ahead to wait for you. (1)*
4. *intellegō nēmīnem tam stultum fore quī nōn videat conjūctiōnem esse factam, I appreciate that no one will be so foolish as not to see that a conspiracy has been made. (1)*
5. *nostrā, quī remānissēmus, caede tē contentum esse, dicēbās, you said you were content with the massacre of us who had remained. (1)*

6. hanc contrōversiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulō Sātūrnālibus caedem fieri placēret, *they said that there had been this dispute, that Lentulus wished to have the massacre take place on the Saturnalia.* (1)
7. dixerunt sō factūrōs quod imperātum esset, *they said they would do what had been commanded.* (1)
8. crēdidit eum qui ōrātiōnem bonōrum imitārētur, facta quoque imitātūrum, *he supposed that a man who imitated the language of the good would also imitate their acts.* (1)
9. sciō tē hāec
ēgisse, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ know you were doing this. (Direct: agēs.)} \\ I \text{ know you did this. (Direct: ēgisti.)} \\ I \text{ know you had done this. (Direct: ēgerās.)} \end{array} \right.$
(1)
10. videor ostendisse quālēs deī essent, *I seem to have shown of what nature the gods are.* (Direct: ostendi.) (1)

Remarks.

1. Note that a dependent perfect infinitive is treated as an historical tense whenever, if resolved into an equivalent indicative, it would be historical. See the last example above.

2. Note that for the sake of vividness a present tense of the direct discourse is not infrequently retained in the indirect after an historical tense. This is called *representātiō*, 'a bringing back to the present.'

VOCABULARY.

anxious, sollicitus, a, um.	indulgence, lōnitās, ātis, f.
dangerous, periculōsus, a, um.	move, affect, moveō, ere, mōvī, mōtus.
drive, cast out, ēiciō, ere, ējēcī, ējectus.	

EXERCISE.

1. There were some who said that Cicero had driven Catiline into exile. 2. You saw that the senators were anxious concerning his danger. 3. Cethegus wrote that he would do all those things which he had promised to the envoys of the Allobroges. 4. Why do you hope

that my indulgence will be permanent? 5. They perceive that I know what they are plotting against the republic, and yet¹ they are not moved. 6. How many men do you think there are who believe all these things which I have reported?² 7. Cicero saw that Catiline would be the leader of a dangerous war, if he should allow him to go out from the city. 8. I say that you sold all these things for a very high³ price. 9. Cicero said that he who was an enemy of the republic was in no way⁴ a citizen. 10. I wrote you that when the senators saw Catiline, they left the benches empty. 11. He does not know that I found the letters which he had sent. 12. I believe you said nothing concerning this matter before he had arrived.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *and yet . . . not*: neque tamen.
2. *report*: dēferō, ferre, tullī, lātus.
3. *very high*: translate: *very great*.
4. *in no way*: nūllā ratiōne.

LESSON XXVII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse. 319-322 entire
A. & G. 589 entire; H. 646, 647.

EXAMPLES.

NOTE. — The direct form is given first in parenthesis.

(*sī hōc crēdis, errās, if you believe this, you are wrong.*)

1. *dico tē, sī hōc crēdās, errāre, I say that, if you believe this, you are wrong.*

2. *dixi tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errāre, I said that, if you believed this, you were wrong.*

(*sī hōc crēdēs, errābis, if you believe (i.e. shall believe) this, you will be wrong.*)

3. *dico tē, sī hōc crēdās, errātūrum esse, I say that if you believe (i.e. shall believe) this, you will be wrong.*

4. *dixi tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse, I said that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

(*sī hōc crēdideris, errābis, if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.*)

5. *dico tē, sī hōc crēdideris, errātūrum esse, I say that if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.*

6. *dixi tē, sī hōc crēdidissēs, errātūrum esse, I said that, if you should have believed this, you would be wrong.*

(*sī hōc crēdās, errās, if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*)

7. *dico tē, sī hōc crēdās, errātūrum esse, I say that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

8. *dixi tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse, I said that, if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

(*sī hōc crēderēs errārēs, if you were believing this, you would be in error.*)

9. *dīcō (dīxī) tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse, I say (said) that, if you were believing this, you would be wrong.*

(*sī hōc crēdidissēs, errāvissēs, if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.*)

10. *dīcō (dīxī) tē, sī hōc crēdidissēs, errātūrum fuisse, I say (said) that, if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.*

(*sī hōc dixissēs, pūnītus essēs, if you had said this, you would have been punished.*)

11. *dīcō (dīxī) sī hōc dixissēs, futūrum fuisse ut pūnīrēris, I say (said) that, if you had said this, you would have been punished, lit. it would have happened that you were punished.*

12. *nōn dubitō quā, sī hōc dixissēs, errātūrus fueris, I do not doubt that if you had said this, you would have been wrong.*

13. *querō, num, sī hōc dixissēs, errātūrus fueris, I ask whether you would have made a mistake, if you had said this.*

EXERCISE.

1. We know that if Cicero had judged it best, he would have removed Catiline at the risk of his own life. 2. I said that if you went by the Appian Way you would overtake your friends before night. 3. I believe that if they remain in the city, they will suffer the punishment which they deserve. 4. You knew that if I should order you to be arrested and put to death, nothing would have to be feared¹ by me. 5. I saw that if you should go into exile forthwith, I should scarcely bear the storm of unpopularity. 6. I said, let him not withdraw,² unless he wished. 7. You know that if he has friends they will come to his aid. 8. It is evident³ that if Catiline goes forth, the city will be delivered from the greatest peril; that if he does not go forth, we shall have to contend⁴

with him always. 9. I believe that if he enters the senate house, no one will salute him. 10. You see that if you ask why he remains here, he will make no answer. 11. I say that if you had not forgotten your duty, you would have defended the state. 12. I do not know what you would have done, if you had heard this.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *would have to be feared*: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.
2. *let him not withdraw*: an imperative clause in indirect discourse.
3. *it is evident*: *cōstat*.
4. *shall have to contend*: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

Reasons for Cicero's Temporary Retirement.

In another work Cicero tells us he withdrew from Rome. At that time he says that his body was weak and that his friends feared that he was not able to endure the labors of the forum. Both friends and physicians¹ therefore advised him to abandon² his profession. But Cicero says that he preferred to undergo all risks rather than to abandon the profession which he had chosen. He thought that if he should change his style,³ and should cultivate a less impassioned⁴ oratory,⁵ he would avoid all risks. Hence he decided to go away from Rome.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *physician*: *medicus*, I, m.
2. *abandon*: *dēpōnō*, ere, *posuī*, *positus*.
3. *style*: *genus dicendī*, lit. *kind of speaking* (*genus*, eris, n.).
4. *less impassioned*: *remissior*, us, lit. *more relaxed*.
5. *oratory*: *ōrātiō*, ōnis, f.

LESSON XXVIII.

THE INFINITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 327. 1, 2 and *a*; A. & G. 452. N. 2, 455. *a*; H. 615, 612. 3.
2. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Object. 328. 1, 2; A. & G. 456; H. 607 and 1, 2, 608. 4, 612 and 1.
3. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 330; A. & G. 455. 2; H. 615.
4. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Object. 331 entire; A. & G. 459; H. 613. 1-3.
5. Passive Construction of Verbs which in the Active are followed by the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. 332 entire; H. 611. 1, 2 and Notes 1, 8.

EXAMPLES.

1. *difficile est orationis exitum invenire, it is difficult to find an end of my speech.* (1)
2. *eis frumentum accipere licet, it is permitted to them to receive grain.* (1)
3. *Caecinae placuit experiri, it pleased Caecina to make the trial.* (1)
4. *Roscium defendere non audent, they do not dare to defend Roscius.* (2)
5. *avi mores debebas imitari, you ought to have imitated the character of your grandfather.* (2)
6. *nos omnia vitam privare conati sunt, they tried to deprive us all of life.* (2)
7. *evadere non potuerunt, they could not escape.* (2)
8. *tibi frumentum dare paratus sum, I am prepared to give you grain.* (2)

9. *rēs nāminī dubia esse potest, the matter can be doubtful to no one. (2)*
10. *quō animō mē esse oportet, of what feeling ought I to be ? (3)*
11. *turpe est mē mortem timuisse, it is disgraceful for me to have feared death. (3)*
12. *cōsul lūdōs fieri vetuit, the consul forbade the games to be held. (4)*
13. *sinite mē praeterire nostram calamitatem, permit me to pass over our misfortune. (4)*
14. *nōn molestō ferēbant sē libidinum vinculis laxātō esse, they did not regret (lit. bear it ill) that they had been freed from the fetters of passion. (4)*
15. *ire in exilium iussus est, he was ordered to go into exile. (5)*
16. *vidēbātur magnam glōriam cōsecūtus,¹ he seemed to have attained great glory. (5)*

Note on the Examples

1. Observe that the participle in the compound tenses of the infinitive agrees with the subject of the main verb in constructions of this type. The auxiliary *esse* is also freely omitted.

Remarks.

1. Note that where the English says 'ought to have done,' 'might have done,' the Latin uses *dēbui, oportuit, potui*, with the present infinitive, as, *dēbuit venire, he ought to have come*; *potuit venire, he might (could) have come*.

2. Note that verbs which have no participial stem express the future infinitive active and passive by *fore ut* or *futūrum esse ut*, with the subjunctive, as *spērō fore ut hostēs arceantur, I hope the enemy will be kept off*, lit. *I hope it will happen that the enemy will be kept off*.

VOCABULARY.

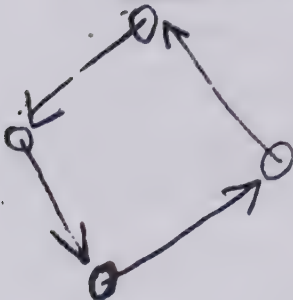
arise, orior, iri, ortus.	keep from, prohibeō, ēre, nī, itus.
beautiful, pulcher, chra, chrum.	permitted, it is permitted, licet.
desire, cupiō, ere, iri, or ii, itus.	ēre, uit, impersonal.
easy, facilis, e.	seem, videor, ēri, visus.
follow up, persequor, i, secūtus.	word, verbum, i, n.

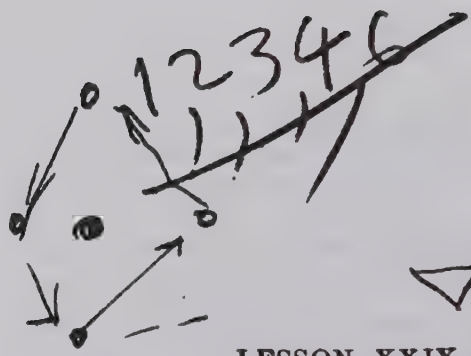
EXERCISE.

1. No crime seems capable of being undertaken¹ which does not arise from you. 2. For a long time you have been desiring² to lay waste this most beautiful city with fire and sword. 3. I saw that I should not be able to follow up³ his accomplices. 4. As soon as he was ordered to leave this city, he departed. 5. He will be said by many to have been visited with excessive punishment. 6. This letter was said to have been written by Lentulus. 7. This seal ought to have kept you from so great a crime. 8. No harm can be done me⁴ by these men. 9. I remember that you said⁵ this as soon as you arrived. 10. It is easy to believe that he could not come. 11. You seem to have been moved by my words. 12. It was permitted us to return these letters to you.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *capable of being undertaken*: translated: *seems to be able to be undertaken*.
2. See Lesson XVII, Example 1.
3. *that I should not be able to follow up*: translate: *saw that it would be that I should not be able to follow up*; see Remark 2.
4. *no harm can be done me*: the Latin idiom is: *it cannot be harmed (to) me*, the impersonal use.
5. *I remember that you said*: *memini*, when used of personal experience and referring to the past, regularly takes the present infinitive.





LESSON XXIX.

PARTICIPLES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Tenses of the Participle. 336. 1-5; A. & G. 489 and 491; H. 640 and 1.
2. Use of Participles. 337. 1-3, 5, 8, a, b. 1), 2); A. & G. 494; 496, 497 and d; 500 and 1, 2, 4; H. 638, 1-3, 639, 613. 5.

EXAMPLES.

1. audiō tē loquentem, *I hear you as you speak.* (1)
2. audiui tē loquentem, *I heard you as you were speaking.* (1)
3. audiam tē loquentem, *I shall hear you as you speak, i.e. as you shall be speaking.* (1)
4. locūtus tacet, *he has spoken and is silent, lit. having spoken, he is silent.* (1)
5. locūtus tacuit, *he had spoken and was silent.* (1)
6. locūtus tacēbit, *he will speak and then be silent.* (1)
7. Catōnem vidī in bibliothēcā sedentem, *I saw Cato sitting in his library.* (2)
8. hōc mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togātō contigit, *I am the first man in civil life to whom this has happened since the foundation of the city.* (2)
9. huic generi hominum parcendum est, *this class of men must be spared.* (2)
10. lēgem scribendam cūrāvit, *he saw to the engrossing of the law.* (2)
11. eum jugulandum vōbis trādidērunt, *they handed him over to you to be put to death.* (2)

Remarks.

1. Note that the perfect passive participle is often equivalent to a coördinate clause in English, as, *C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium occupatum interemit, Gaius Servilius Ahala surprised and slew Spurius Maelius*, lit. *slew him having been surprised*.

2. Observe that the present active participle is used much less freely in Latin than in English. We employ it somewhat loosely 'to denote an act prior to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, 'Finding no means of escape, he surrendered.' Here the *finding* is anterior to the *surrender*. In such cases the Latin would employ some other form of expression; in that language the present participle is strictly limited to the expression of acts *contemporary with* the action of the main verb.

VOCABULARY.

burn, combūrō, ere, ussī, ūstus.	just as, sicut.
contract for, locō, 1.	rout, fugō, 1.
endure, perferō, ferre, tullī, lātus.	see to (doing something), cārō, 1.
erect, collocō, 1.	summon, vocō, 1.
escort, pręsequor, ī, secātus.	worship, veneror, 1.
impair, imminuō, ere, uī, ūtus.	

EXERCISE.

① Will you see to the writing and sending of these letters? ② The arrest of the conspirators affected all the Romans with the greatest joy. ③ We see the Roman people to-day thinking one and the same thing. ④ Having worshipped the gods, return to your homes and defend them, just as last night. ⑤ The consuls contracted for the erection of this statue. ⑥ When you leave¹ this city, all the citizens will most gladly escort you to the gates. 7. We left our temples and dwellings to be plundered and burned. 8. Cethegus, suspecting nothing, was immediately summoned by me.

9. Having attacked the army of Catiline, the consul soon routed (it). 10. Let us not endure the impairing of the freedom² of Roman citizens. 11. Within three days we saw him withdrawing from the city. 12. This temple, plundered by Verres, lost all its most beautiful statues.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *when you leave, will escort* : translate : *will escort you leaving.*
2. *the impairing of the freedom* : translate : *the freedom impaired.*

Cicero's Studies at Athens and in Asia.

When Cicero had come to Athens, he was six months with Antiochus,¹ a very eminent philosopher, and renewed the pursuit of philosophy² which had been cultivated by him from his earliest youth. At the same time he heard Demetrius,³ a famous master⁴ of oratory.⁵ In several towns of Asia he also enjoyed the learning⁶ and discipline of the most distinguished teachers. Finally he came to Rhodes,⁷ where he heard the same Molo whom he previously knew at Rome, a most judicious⁸ man and a most excellent teacher.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Antiochus* : Antiochus I, m.
2. *philosophy* : philosophia, ae, f.
3. *Demetrius* : Dēmētrius, I, m.
4. *master* : magister, trī, m.
5. *of oratory* : dicendi, lit. of speaking.
6. *learning* : doctrīna, ae, f.
7. *Rhodes* : Rhodus, I, f.
8. *judicious* : sapiēns, entis.

LESSON XXX.

THE GERUND; THE GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION; THE SUPINE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Gerund. 338. 1-5. A. & G. 502; 504 and *b*; 505 and *i*; 506 and N. 2; 507; H. 624, 626, 627, 628 and footnote 2, 629.
2. The Gerundive Construction. 339. 1-5; A. & G. 503; 504 and *b*, 505, 506, 507; H. 621, 623 and 1, 628.
3. The Supine. 340 entire; A. & G. 509, 510 and N. 2; H. 632 and 1, 633, 635 and 1, 2, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. cupidus tē audiendī, *desirous of hearing you.* (1)
2. glōriandi causā, *for the sake of boasting.* (1)
3. rem quaeris praeclāram ad discendum, *you seek an excellent subject for learning.* (1)
4. hominibus salūtem dandō, *by giving safety to men.* (1)
5. cōnsilium urbis dēlendae et civium trucidandōrum, *the plan of destroying the city and massacring the citizens.* (2)
6. Brūtus in liberandā patriā interfectus est, *Brutus was slain in freeing his country.* (2)
7. cui ad sollicitandōs pāstōrēs Āpūlia attribūta est, *to whom Apulia has been assigned for the purpose of tampering with the shepherds.* (2)
3. ad agrum fruendum¹ nōs allecat senectūs, *old age invites us to enjoy the farm.* (2)
9. sui cōservandī² causā, *for the sake of saving themselves.* (2)
10. exclūdī eōs quōs tū ad mē salūtātum miserās, *I kept out those whom you had sent to greet me.* (3)
11. sī hōc optimum factū iudicārem, *if I thought this best to do.* (3)

Notes on the Examples.

1. Note that *fruo*, like the other deponents governing the ablative, admits the gerundive construction.

2. *Cōservandī* agrees merely in form with *sui* and *vestri*; in sense it is plural.

Remark.

1. The dative of the gerund and of the gerundive are both rare in Ciceronian Latin; consequently the construction, though common later, is hardly to be imitated by the beginner in Latin writing.

VOCABULARY.

aid, *auxilium*, *i*, *n*.

appease, *plācō*, *1*.

assign, *attribuō*, *ere*, *ui*, *ūtus*.

disturbance, *tumultus*, *ūs*, *m*.

omit, *omittō*, *ere*, *misī*, *missus*.

Sicilians, *Siculi*, *ōrum*, *m*.

stir up, *excitō*, *1*.

suspicion, *suspiciō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

tend, *pertinō*, *ēre*, *ui*.

EXERCISE.

1. Envoys of the Allobroges had been sent to Rome for the purpose of¹ stirring up a Gallic disturbance. 2. Nothing was omitted which tended² to appease the gods.³ 3. I see that all these have assembled for the sake of defending the republic. ~~4.~~ What shall we say concerning the choice of a leader⁴ for⁵ this war? ~~5.~~ For the sake of avoiding suspicion, he made no reply. 6. You prepared men for killing the consuls and praetors. 7. We were most desirous of coming. 8. It is easy to understand why he is absent. ~~9.~~ The Sicilians sent messengers to Cicero at Rome⁶ to seek aid. ~~10.~~ They came to complain of⁷ the wrongs of Verres. ~~11.~~ It is difficult to say when they will arrive. 12. He assigned us to Cethegus to be put to death.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for the purpose of*: ad, with the Gerundive Construction.
2. *which tended*: a Clause of Characteristic.
3. *to appease the gods*: translate: *to the gods to be appeased*.
4. *the choice of a leader*: translate: *concerning a leader to be chosen*.
5. *for*: ad.
6. *to Cicero at Rome*: translate: *to Rome to Cicero*.
7. *of*: dē.

REVIEW.

1. I will never desire, fellow citizens, that you may hear that Lucius Catiline is leading an army against you.
2. The conspirators feared that Cicero and the Senate would exercise severity towards them.
3. Let him lay aside the plan of war and go immediately into exile!
4. If you will listen to me, I do not see why you cannot do this. ~~we~~ We have arrested men who remained at Rome for receiving Catiline.
6. When he hesitated,¹ I asked him why he had not already set out.
7. Those who sailed on this sea feared that their fortunes would not be safe.
8. While they were conferring concerning terms, another ambassador arrived.
9. We waited two days for your friends to bring the letters.
10. It is difficult to understand how Catiline found so many accomplices.
11. I do not know whether you remember my words or not.
12. I do not believe that death was ordained² by the gods for the sake of punishment.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *hesitate*: haesitō, 1.
2. *ordain*: constituō, ere, ui, ūtus.

Annus omne

omnis annus

anni omni

annorum annis

anni annis

annos annis

annuum annuum

annulus annis

annus annis annis

annulus annulus

4. d
5. leave office: translate: go away from office.
6. for life: perpetuus, a, um.
7. secure by lot: sortior, irl, itus.
8. Llybaeum: Llybaeum I, n.
9. reside: habitō, i.

14.

Conditions at Rome at this Time.

At the age of thirty-two years Cicero returned again to Rome from Sicily. At that time the optimates or nobles were in control¹ in the republic. These nobles had inherited the splendid² traditions³ of their ancestors, who had made Rome great and powerful at the time of the Punic and Macedonian wars.⁴ All were nobles who could reckon curule⁵ magistrates among their ancestors, and he was noblest in whose hall⁶ was the greatest number of family portraits⁷ of consuls, censors, and dictators

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to be in control*: dominor, 1.
2. *splendid*: egregius, a, um.
3. *traditions*: mōrēs, um, m., lit. customs.
4. *at the time . . . of wars*: translate: *in the . . . wars*, using prep. For *Punic* and *Macedonian*, use Pūnicus, a, um, and Macedonicus, a, um.
5. *curule*: curūlis, e.
6. *hall*: ātrium, ī, n.
7. *family portrait*: imāgō, inis, f.

15.

Conditions at Rome at this Time (*continued*).

At this time also the nobles had already for many years won¹ all the offices.² No one unless born of noble family could be elected a magistrate. This had not been laid down³ by law, but was the custom. It was entirely according to⁴ law for a Roman knight or even for any citizen whatever⁵ to be elected consul, but, never-

theless, the Romans did not favor "new men," as they called those whose fathers had not been curule magistrates.

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. *ut* : *adipiscantur*, *l.*, *adipiscas*.
2. *officio* : *honor*, *idcirco*, *ut*, *lib.*, *honor*.
3. *leg. item*, *maior* : *sancti*, *ita*, *sancti*, *maiores*.
4. *according to* : *secundum*, *prep.*, with *acc.*
5. *any whatever* : *quicquid*, *quacumque*, *quodcumque*.

16.

Conditions at Rome at this Time (continued).

Formerly this nobility had possessed all the best virtues : bravery, steadfastness, endurance,¹ prudence, wisdom ; and the Roman people gladly followed its leaders and used its counsels. But during the last fifty years before Cicero's birth,² its power had been gradually broken, so that it no longer enjoyed, as previously, the confidence of the people ; and although later its prestige had again increased,³ yet the Roman equestrian order⁴ was now particularly hostile to it.

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. *endurance* : *patientia*, *acc.*, *l.*
2. *before Cicero's birth* : *translate* : *before Cicero born* ; see Lesson XXIX, Example 3.
3. *increased* : *crevit*, *acc.*, *crevit*.
4. *order* : in this sense : *ordo*, *in*, *acc.*, *m.*

17.

The Accusation of Gaius Verres.

During a hundred years only one "new man" had been able to win the consulship, the highest honor of the re-

public. This was Gaius Marius, another citizen of Arpinum.¹ Cicero determined to try to do the same. But before he could attain the consulship, it was necessary first to hold lower offices, the aedileship² and praetorship.³ Meanwhile he gained great reputation by accusing Gaius Verres, one of the nobles, who for three years had been praetor in Sicily, where he plundered the provincials in every way.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *citizen of Arpinum* : translate by one word : *Arpinās, ātis, m.*
2. *aedileship* : *aedilitās, ātis, f.*
3. *praetorship* : *praetūra, ae, f.*

18.

The Career of Verres.

In Sicily no class had been exempt from Verres' avarice,¹ cruelty, or insults.² The rich he plundered of money or works of art;³ others he compelled to pay heavier taxes;⁴ he visited all with as heavy burdens⁵ as possible.⁶ In three years he desolated⁷ the island more than either the two servile⁸ wars or the long war between Rome and Carthage. So diligently⁹ did he use his opportunities¹⁰ that he boasted that he had secured enough for¹¹ a life of ease,¹² even if he should be compelled to relinquish¹³ more than half¹⁴ of his plunder.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *avarice* : *avāritia, ae, f.*
2. *insult* : *contumēlia, ae, f.*
3. *work of art* : *artificium, i, n.*
4. *tax* : *vectigal, ālis, n.*

5. *burden* : onus, eris, n.
6. *heavy as possible* : use quam with the superlative.
7. *desolate* : vāstō, l.
8. *servile* : servīlis, e.
9. *diligently* : diligenter.
10. *opportunity* : opportunitās, ātis, f.
11. *for* : ad, prep. with acc.
12. *of ease* : otīōsus, a, um.
13. *relinquish* : reddō, ere, didī, ditus, lit. *give back*.
14. *half* : dīmidia pars, dīmidiae partis, f.

19.

The Indictment of Verres.

As soon as Verres departed from Sicily, the Sicilians determined to call him to¹ trial, and persuaded Cicero, who had been quaestor at Lilybaeum five years before, to undertake the case. Verres was defended by Hortensius and was relying upon the assistance of all the nobility. At first his friends tried to prevent² the prosecution³ by bribes⁴ and threats; when they discovered that this could not be done, they attempted to substitute another prosecutor⁵ in place of⁶ Cicero.

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. *to* : translate : *into*.
2. *prevent* : use tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, lit. *do away with*.
3. *prosecution* : actiō, ōnis, f.
4. *bribe* : largitiō, ōnis, f.
5. *prosecutor* : actor, ōris, m.
6. *in place of* : prō, prep. with abl.

20.

The Trial of Verres.

The prosecutor whom Verres' friends tried to substitute in place of Cicero, was Quintus Caecilius Niger, who had been quaestor to¹ the defendant,² had had a controversy with him, and on that account, as was said, seemed to be the better able to convict Verres of wrongdoing. But the Sicilians rejected this Caecilius, not only as not a match for³ Hortensius, but as not devoted to their cause. By⁴ a process of law⁵ which the Romans called *divinatio*,⁶ the judges determined who should be chosen prosecutor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to* : translate : *of*.
2. *defendant* : *reus*, *i*, *m*.
3. *a match for* : translate : *equal to*.
4. *by* : *per*, prep. with acc.
5. *process of law* : *actiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
6. *divinatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

21.

The Trial of Verres (*continued*).

In this *divinatio* Cicero delivered a speech by which he persuaded the judges to choose him to defend the Sicilians.¹ This speech is called the "*Divinatio in Quintum Caecilium*." But hope did not yet abandon Verres and his friends. The judges ordered the evidence to be collected in Sicily itself and allotted² Cicero one hundred and ten days for this purpose.³ Meanwhile Verres tried again to substitute another prosecutor, who should accuse him on account of his former crimes committed in Achaia.⁴

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to defend the Sicilians*: use the Gerundive Construction with *ad*.
2. *allot*: *tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus*.
3. *purpose*: *rēs*.
4. *Achaia*: *Achāia, ae, f*.

22.

The Trial of Verres (*continued*).

But this new prosecutor never went out of Italy to make investigation.¹ Cicero, assisted by² his cousin³ Lucius, completed his labors in fifty days, and returned equipped with a mass⁴ of evidence and accompanied by a crowd of witnesses⁵ gathered from all parts of the island. Hortensius now grasped⁶ at the one remaining hope of an acquittal, which seemed a not unlikely⁷ (one). He knew that if the matter could be postponed⁸ a year, Verres would be safe, since he himself would then be⁹ consul and Metellus would be praetor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to make investigation*: translate: *for the sake of investigating* (*inquirō, ere, quisivī, quisitus*).
2. *assisted by his cousin*: translate: *his cousin Lucius assisting*.
3. *cousin*: *cōsobrinus, ī, m*.
4. *mass*: *cōpia, ae, f*.
5. *crowd of witnesses*: *testēs frequentēs*, lit. *witnesses in crowds*.
6. *grasp at*: *captō, ī*.
7. *not unlikely*: *nōn dubius, a, um*.
8. *postpone*: *differō, ferre, distulī, dilātus*.
9. *would be*: use the periphrastic conjugation.

23.

The Trial of Verres (continued).

Hortensius knew that the new praetor, Metellus, would substitute corrupt judges for those whom the praetor Manius Acilius Glabrio¹ had chosen, but Cicero thwarted this plan, and in his first speech, which is called "Actio Prima," set forth the evidence which he had collected. Hortensius, who had been relying on delay,² was not prepared to answer, and, after the first day, abandoned the case. Before the evidence was all heard, Verres withdrew from Rome and was condemned in his absence.³

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Mānius Acīlius Glabriō* (-ōnis).
2. *delay*: *dīlātiō*, ōnis, f.
3. *in his absence*: translate: (*was condemned*) *absent*.

24.

The Verrine Orations.

Of the seven Verrine¹ orations, only two, the "Divinatio in Q. Caecilium" and the "Actio Prima," were delivered, and the remaining five were written out² by Cicero after Verres was condemned, and had gone into exile at Marseilles.³ In the first oration⁴ Cicero treated of⁵ Verres' city praetorship⁶; in the remaining four, of those things which he had done in Sicily: his dispensation of justice,⁷ the tithes⁸ on grain,⁹ his thefts of statues,¹⁰ and his unjust punishments of citizens.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *Verrine*: *Verrinus*, a, um.
2. *write out*: *cōscribō*, ere, *scripsi*, *scriptus*.

3. *into exile at Marseilles* : translate : *to Marseilles into exile.*
4. *in the first oration* : use the simple abl.
5. *treat of* : trāctō, l, trans.
6. *city praetorship* : praetūra urbāna, ae, f.
7. *dispensation of justice* : jūris dictiō, ōnis, f., lit. *pronouncing of law.*
8. *tithe* : decuma, ae, f.
9. *on grain* : use the adj. frūmentārius, a, um.
10. *statue* : signum, i, n.

25.

Verres' Dispensation of Justice.

Whenever a man had died and had left property,¹ Verres used to drag² the heir into court and to terrify him so that he either gave a bribe or allowed himself to be deprived of his inheritance.³ Before he left Rome, Verres had heard that a large fortune had been bequeathed⁴ to a certain Dio,⁵ on this condition,⁶ that he should set up⁷ certain statues in the forum. For it was a custom among the Sicilians, that men in wills bade⁸ their heirs to beautify⁹ their (native) city.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *property* : bona, ōrum, n.
2. *drag* : trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus.
3. *inheritance* : hērēditās, ātis, f.
4. *bequeathe* : lēgō, l.
5. *Dio*, ōnis, m.
6. *on this condition* : eā condiōne.
7. *that he should set up* : a Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive.
8. *bade* : jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus. Use the Subjunctive.
9. *beautify* : exōrnō, l.

26.

Verres' Dispensation of Justice (*continued*).

Whenever an heir neglected to set up a statue as ordered (to) by the will, he was compelled to pay a fine¹ to Venus Erycina,² the goddess³ who was worshipped in a temple on Mount Eryx.⁴ Now this Dio had set up the statues according to⁵ the will. Nevertheless Verres in the name⁶ of Venus accused Dio, who by false testimony⁷ was finally condemned. But the fine which he was compelled to pay, he was ordered to pay not to Venus, but to Verres. This is merely one of many⁸ examples⁹ of Verres' dispensation of justice.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *fine*: multa, ae, f.
2. *Venus Erycina*: Venus (eris) Erycina, f.
3. *goddess*: dea, ae, f.
4. *Mount Eryx*: Mōns Eryx, Montis Erycis, m.
5. *according to*: ex.
6. *in the name*: use the simple abl.
7. *testimony*: testimōnium, i, n.; use the plu.
8. *of many*: express by ex with abl.
9. *example*: exemplum, i, n.

27.

Verres' Collection of Grain Taxes.

There were in Sicily three kinds of taxes¹ on grain.² Of these the first was the tithe, — the tenth part, as the name signifies,³ of the crop,⁴ — which the farmers paid to the state. The second was the *emptum*, which was so called because it was grain bought from⁵ the farmers by

the state. It was a tax because the law compelled the farmers to sell at a lower price⁶ than the grain was worth.⁷ The third tax was the *aestimatum*, which was so called because the farmers were compelled to furnish the praetor either grain for⁸ his own⁹ use, or an equal amount¹⁰ of money.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *tax* : *vectigal*, *alis*, n.
2. *on grain* : see Selection 24, Suggestion 9.
3. *signify* : *significō*, 1.
4. *crop* : *messis*, *is*, f.
5. *from* : *ex*.
6. *at a lower price* : see Lesson XII, Example 16.
7. *than the grain was worth* : *quam quanti frumentum erat*,
lit. *than (as much) as the grain was of*.
8. *for* : *ad*.
9. *own* : *ipsius*.
10. *amount* : *summa*, *ae*, f.

28.

Verres' Collection of the Grain Tax (continued).

These taxes were heavy and unjust, as¹ they were, but Verres made (them) much heavier by the way in which they were collected.² First of all³ he established⁴ new laws, having rejected⁵ the entire law of Hiero,⁶ which had previously been in force.⁷ He issued⁸ this edict⁹: "Whatever the collector¹⁰ declares the farmer ought to pay, so much he shall be compelled to pay to the collector." Thus the wretched¹¹ farmers could be deprived (*spoliō*) of all their grain by¹² the wickedness of the collectors.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *as* : sicut.
2. *collect* : cōgō, ere, cōgī, cōctus.
3. *of all* : use the plu.
4. *establish* : cōstituō, ere, ul, ūtus.
5. *reject* : reiciō, ere, jēci, jectus.
6. *Hierō*, ōnis, m.
7. *be in force* : valeō, ēre, ul, itūrus.
8. *issue* : prōpōnō, ere, posui, positus.
9. *edict* : ēdictum, i, n.
10. *collector* : decumānus, i, m.
11. *wretched* : miser, a, um.
12. *by* : use per.

29.

Verres' Thefts of Statues.

There was a certain Gaius Heius, a rich citizen of Messana,¹ with whose home Verres was greatly delighted.² This Heius had a chapel³ in which were kept⁴ four very beautiful statues, which had been wrought⁵ by the most famous Greek artists,⁶ Praxiteles,⁷ Myron, and Polycletus. These were so wonderful that all who visited Messana came to behold them; but Verres took them away and pretended⁸ that he had bought them from Heius for a small (sum), although Heius had been compelled by force to sell them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *citizen of Messana* : Māmertinus, i, m.
2. *delight* : dēlectō, f.
3. *chapel* : sacrārium, i, n.
4. *keep* : servō, l.
5. *wrought* : use faciō.

- 6. *artist*: artifex, icis, m.
- 7. *Praxitelēs, is*; Myrōn, ōnis; Polyclētus, f.
- 8. *pretend*: simulō, l.

30.

Verres' Thefts of Statues (continued).

Whenever a Roman praetor withdrew from Sicily and returned to Rome, the Sicilians were wont¹ to send envoys to declare to the Senate how well and kindly² the praetor had administered³ the province. Accordingly when Verres returned to Rome, deputations⁴ were sent, and among the envoys was this Gaius Heius. Heius did not wish⁵ to say how Verres had gained possession of his statues, but when Cicero urged him to tell the truth,⁶ he revealed⁷ all.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

- 1. *am wont*: soleō, ēre, solitus.
- 2. *kindly*: lenignē.
- 3. *administer*: administrō, l.
- 4. *deputation*: lēgātiō, ōnis, f.
- 5. *did not wish*: translate: *was unwilling*.
- 6. *tell the truth*: translate: *tell true (things)*.
- 7. *reveal*: patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.

31.

Verres' Thefts of Statues (continued).

Cicero says that Heius was a man of the highest rank in his own city; that he had come to Rome to praise Verres because he had been compelled to do this by his (fellow)-citizens; he had never had these statues for sale¹ in his house, and unless he had been forced, no one would ever have persuaded him to sell the sacred statues which

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his ancestors had left him (as) the ornaments² of his chapel; nevertheless he had come to praise Verres, and would not³ have spoken against him, if he had been permitted⁴ to remain silent.⁵

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for sale*: *vēnālis*, e.
2. *ornament*: *ōrnāmentum*, i, n.
3. *and . . . not*: *neque*.
4. *if he had been permitted*: translate: *if it had been permitted to him*.
5. *to remain silent*: *taceō*, ēre, ul.

32.

Verres' Thefts of Statues (*continued*).

Finally in this speech¹ "On Statues," Cicero enumerates² the many thefts which Verres has committed in Syracuse, and he compares³ two Romans well-known⁴ to the Syracusans⁵: Marcellus,⁶ who had besieged it as an enemy and taken it; and Verres, who had been sent to administer it in peace. Marcellus had saved the lives of the Syracusans; Verres had made the Forum run⁷ with their blood. The city itself, most beautiful of all the cities of Sicily, Marcellus had spared; Verres had stripped⁸ it of all its public⁹ ornaments.¹⁰

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in this speech*: see Selection 24, Suggestion 4.
2. *enumerates*: *ēnumerō*, i.
3. *compare*: *comparō*, i.
4. *well-known*: *nōtus*, a, um.
5. *Syracusans*: *Syrācūsānī*, ōrum.
6. *Marcellus*, i, m.

7. *had made the Forum run* : translate : *had made that the Forum*. For *run*, use *redundō*, 1.

8. *strip* : *spoliō*, 1.

9. *public* : *pūblicus*, a, um.

10. *ornament* : see previous exercise.

33.

Verres' Unjust Punishments.

In the final¹ speech, "On Punishments," Cicero tells how Verres took vengeance on those who had resisted him, and what cruelty he exercised towards them. A certain Gavius² had escaped from a prison³ in Syracuse⁴ and betaken himself to Messana, where he openly⁵ boasted that he would soon be far⁶ from Verres and his cruelties. It so happened that Verres was in Messana at that time, and when he had heard from certain friends what Gavius was boasting, at once ordered him to be publicly⁷ flogged.⁸

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *final* : *postrēmus*, a, um.

2. *Gāvius*, 1.

3. *prison* : *carcer*, is, m.

4. *in Syracuse* : use the adj., *Syrācūsānus*, a, um.

5. *openly* : *palam*.

6. *be far (from)* : *absum*, esse, āfui, āfutūrus.

7. *publicly* : *palam*.

8. *flog* : *verberō*, 1.

34.

Verres' Unjust Punishments (continued).

While Gavius was being flogged, he exclaimed,¹ "I am a Roman citizen." Verres pretended that he did not believe this, and said that he was a runaway slave.

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When the wretched man again exclaimed that he was a Roman citizen, Verres did not hesitate to set up a cross² on the shore and to crucify³ the man, in sight of Italy, (the land) where he had boasted he soon would be. Verres thus violated⁴ the name of "Roman citizen," which hitherto had always been held sacred.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *exclaim* : *exclāmō*, 1.
2. *cross* : *crux*, *crucis*, f.
3. *crucify* : *in crucem tollō* (*ere, sustulī, sublātus*). Here write : *in eam* (the cross) *tollere*.
4. *violate* : *violō*, 1.

35.

Results of Verres' Trial.

After his condemnation,¹ Verres withdrew into exile at² Marseilles, where he remained many years. Finally he returned to Rome, where he was living when, after the murder of Julius Caesar, the Civil War broke out. The story goes that he was put to death by Antonius, because he was unwilling to give up³ a certain statue which he had stolen⁴ many years before from the Syracusans. Cicero was elected aedile⁵ in the very year in which Verres was condemned, and a few years later won first the praetorship,⁶ then the consulship.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *after his condemnation* : translate : *having been condemned*.
2. *at* : translate : *to*.
3. *give up* : *trādō*, *ere*, *trādidī*, *trāditus*.
4. *steal* : *adimō*, *ere*, *ēmi*, *ēemptus*, with the dat.
5. *aedile* : *aedilis*, *is*, m.
6. *praetorship* : *praetūra*, *ae*, f.

PART THREE.
SENIOR REVIEW.

SENIOR REVIEW.

I.

The Philippics of Cicero.

When Julius Caesar was slain on the Ides of March in the seven hundred and tenth year of the City, Marcus Antonius was his colleague in the consulship. He,¹ fearing² that the conspirators would kill him also (a thing which³ they are said to have intended⁴ to do), concealed⁵ himself on that day and fortified his house. But when he perceived⁶ that nothing was attempted against him, he ventured to show himself in public⁷ on the following day. Lepidus was near Rome with an army, ready to depart for Spain, which province had been assigned to him with a part of Gaul. In the night after Caesar's assassination, he occupied the Forum with his troops, and even intended to make himself master⁸ of the City; but Antonius persuaded him not to do this, and won him over to himself, by giving his daughter⁹ in marriage¹⁰ to Lepidus' son. He also made Lepidus Pontifex Maximus,¹¹ which priestly office¹² had been made vacant¹³ by Caesar's death.

Suggestions on the Exercise

1. *he* : ille.
2. *fearing* : veritus.
3. *a thing which* : id quod
4. *intend* : cōgitō, 1
5. *conceal* : abdō, ere, didi, ditus.

6. *perceive* : sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēsus.
7. *in public* : in pūblicō.
8. *master* : dominus, ī, m.
9. *by giving him his daughter* : translate : *his daughter having been given to him.*
10. *in* : translate : into.
11. *Pontifex Maximus* : Pontifex (-icis) Maximus, ī, m.
12. *priestly office* : sacerdotium, ī, n.
13. *make vacant* : vacuēficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.

2.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

Antonius at first pretended to be friendly to the conspirators, sent his son to them as a hostage, and so deceived them that Brutus dined¹ with Lepidus and Cassius with Antonius. Thus he persuaded them to approve a decree which he made, by which all of Caesar's acts² were ratified. Finally at Caesar's funeral³ he so inflamed the minds of the people against the conspirators that Brutus and Cassius with difficulty defended their houses and lives,⁴ and a little afterwards departed from the City with all the other conspirators. Cicero also, who greatly disapproved⁵ the vacillation⁶ of the conspirators, left the City. On the first of June,⁷ Antonius assembled the Senate to deliberate⁸ concerning the safety of the republic; but before it met, he had visited all parts of Italy, in order to discover of what temper men were towards the conspirators.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *dine* : cēnō, ī.
2. *acts* : ācta, ōrum, n.
3. *funeral* : fūnus, eris, n.

4. *lives*: remember that the Latin regularly uses the singular in this expression.

5. *disapprove*: *improbō*, 1.

6. *vacillation*: *incōstantia*, *ae*, *f*.

7. (*June*), of *June*: *Jūnius*, *a*, *um*.

8. *to deliberate*: express by a Clause of Purpose

3.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

Meanwhile the young Octavius,¹ who had been left by his uncle,² Caesar, the heir of his name and estate,³ returned from Macedonia⁴ to Italy, as soon as he heard of his uncle's death, and arrived at⁵ Naples on the eighteenth of April. Hirtius and Pansa brought him to Cicero, whose advice Octavius promised he would obey. At this time, he was eighteen years old.⁶ When he returned to Rome, he first gave⁷ shows⁸ and games in honor⁹ of Caesar's victories. Meanwhile Antonius, as he went through Italy, was using the decree, by which Caesar's acts had been ratified. He even invented,¹⁰ and added to these, many things which were not in¹¹ (them). Among other things, having been bribed¹² by money, he restored to King Deiotarus the kingdom of which Caesar had deprived him, because he had borne aid to Pompey in the Civil War. He also took the public money which Caesar had deposited¹³ in a temple at Rome, and used it for bribing Dolabella,¹⁴ who had seized the consulship, and the greater part of the army.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *young Octavius*: *Octāvius adulescēns*, *lit.* *Octavius, the young man.*

2. *uncle*: *avunculus*, *f*, *m.*

3. *estate* : bona, ōrum, n.
4. *Macedonia*, ae, f.
5. *at* : translate : to.
6. *eighteen years old* : translate : was of eighteen years.
7. *give* : ēdō, ere, ēdidī, ēditus, lit. exhibit.
8. *show* : spectāculum, ī, n.
9. *in honor* : translate : into honor.
10. *invent* : fingō, ere, finxī, fictus.
11. *be in* : insum, inesse, infui, infuturus.
12. *bribe* : corrumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, lit. spoil.
13. *deposit* : condō, ere, condidī, ditus.
14. *Dolabella*, ae, m.

4.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

On the 22d of May Cicero decided to return to Rome, in order to be present, when the Senate should meet on the 1st of June. But since many friends urged him not to enter the City, he determined to go away again¹ and to travel² in Greece. That he might do this the more willingly, Dolabella named him (as) one of his lieutenants. Antonius also, in order to remove Brutus and Cassius from the City, commissioned³ them to buy⁴ grain in Asia and Sicily for the use of the Republic. Meanwhile Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great, who was in charge of a large army in Spain, sent letters to the consuls in which he proposed terms of peace and friendship. When the Senate had accepted these, he left Spain and came to Marseilles. Cicero, who had set out for Greece, was forced by contrary⁵ winds to return to Italy. On the 17th of August he arrived at Velia,⁶ where he had a conference with Brutus, who soon after departed for his province, Macedonia.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *again* : rursus.
2. *travel* : peregrinor, l.
3. *commission* : lēgō, l.
4. Use a Relative Clause of Purpose.
5. *contrary* : adversus, a, um.
6. *Velia*, ae, f.

5.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

After this conference, Cicero returned to Rome, where he arrived on the 31st of August. On the following day the Senate met, and Cicero was expressly¹ summoned by Antonius, but he excused² himself, on the ground that³ he had not yet sufficiently recovered⁴ from the labor of the journey. His absence greatly displeased⁵ Antonius, who in his speech⁶ threatened openly that he would order Cicero's house to be torn down. The reason on account of which Cicero was unwilling to be present was that Antonius desired to decree certain new honors to Caesar. Cicero was unwilling to agree to⁷ these, although he knew that it was useless⁸ to resist them. The following day also the Senate met, and Antonius was absent; but Cicero was present and delivered a speech, the first of⁹ fourteen¹⁰ which he delivered against Antony. All these are called Philippics,¹¹ because they were similar to the orations which Demosthenes delivered against Philip,¹² king of Macedonia.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *expressly* : nōminātim.
2. *excuse* : excūsō, l.
3. *on the ground that* : quod, with the subjunctive

4. *recover* : sē reficere (reficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus).
5. *displease, it displeases* : displicet, ēre, uit ; with dat.
6. *in his speech* : express by the simple abl.
7. *agree to* : assentior, iri, sēsus ; with dat.
8. *useless* : inūtilis, e.
9. *of* : ex.
10. *fourteen* : quattuordecim.
11. *Philippics* : Philippicae, ārum, f.
12. *Philipp* : Philippus, i, m.

6.

The First Philippic.

In the First Philippic Cicero discussed¹ certain acts of Antonius, who pretended that the decrees which he had issued² had been found by him in the papers³ left by Caesar. Nevertheless Antonius had not observed the laws which had been enacted⁴ by Caesar. One of these forbade any one to hold a praetorian⁵ province more than a year, or a consular (province) more than two years. Although Antonius had done away with⁶ this law, he kept saying⁷ that the "acts of Caesar" must be observed, and kept bringing forth⁸ things which Caesar had entered in⁹ notebooks¹⁰ (or at least¹¹ which Antonius said he had entered in notebooks), as "Caesar's acts." "I wish that Antonius himself were present,"¹² exclaimed¹³ Cicero; "then¹⁴ he would tell us in what way he would defend the acts of Caesar." This speech is short, but it is full of dignity and boldness. Antonius, when he learned what Cicero had said, was so angry that he summoned¹⁵ the Senate and ordered Cicero to be present.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *discuss* : disputō, 1 ; with dē.
2. *issued* : translate : *made*.
3. *papers* : libelli, ōrum, m.
4. *enact* : ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
5. *praetorian* : praetōrius, a, um.
6. *do away with* : tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus.
7. *keep saying* : dictitō, 1.
8. *bring forth* : prōferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
9. *enter in* : referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus ; with in and acc.
10. *notebooks* : libelli, ōrum, m.
11. *at least* : saltem.
12. *I wish . . . were present* : see Lesson XXII, Example 14
13. *exclaim* : exclāmō, 1.
14. *then* : tum.
15. *summon* : convocō, 1.

7.

Antonius' Reply to Cicero.

When Antonius had read Cicero's first speech, he seems to have understood that it was necessary either to vanquish Cicero or to be vanquished by him. The Senate had met on the 2d of September. Then Antonius went to the country, where he wrote a speech in which to reply¹ to Cicero. The Senate then met in the Temple of Concord, but Cicero's friends, who feared the violence² of Antonius, had persuaded him not to be present. Antonius spoke with the greatest vehemence³ against Cicero, and declared that he had been the author⁴ of Caesar's assassination, hoping thus to rouse⁵ against him the soldiers, whom he had stationed near the temple, where they could hear his voice. Soon after, Cicero went to

his villa⁶ near Naples, where he wrote the Second Philippic. This he did not publish⁷ immediately, but first sent it to Brutus and Cassius, whom it greatly pleased.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in which to reply* : use a Relative Clause of Purpose.
2. *violence* : *vis*, (*vis*), *f*.
3. *with the greatest vehemence* : use superlative of *vehementer*
4. *author* : *auctor*, *ōria*, *m*.
5. *to rouse* : *excitō*, *1* ; use fut. inf. with subj. acc.
6. *villa* : *villa*, *ac*, *f*
7. *publish* : *ēdō*, *ere*, *ēdidī*, *itus*.

8.

Cicero's Second Philippic.

Let no one¹ think that Cicero ever intended to deliver this Second Philippic. Nor is it at all certain that he wished it to be read by Antonius, or that Antonius ever saw it. There are some who believe that this speech was the cause of Antonius' anger against Cicero, and, finally, of the latter's death. Cicero, when he had heard what Antonius had said against him in the Senate, wrote in this speech those things which he himself felt,² not those things which he wished to publish. The oration is full of abuse,³ and many have accused Cicero of cowardice, because he did not dare to deliver it openly⁴ in the Senate, as it seems to be delivered. For he who reads it, finds again and again,⁵ "Patres Conscripti" and similar words, (just) as if the orator had been present in the Senate. He even asks why Antony is not present.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *no one* : *nē quis*.
2. *feel* : *sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus*.
3. *abuse* : *contumēlia, ae, f*.
4. *openly* : *palam*.
5. *again and again* : *identidem*.

9.

The Second Philippic (*continued*).

Cicero first asks why it has happened that for twenty years the Republic has had no enemy who has not also been his enemy. "And you, Antonius, whom I have never injured¹ by a word, why have you attacked me with your insults? You say that Caesar was killed by my advice? I fear, O senators, that I may seem to have secured some false witness, to bestow² upon me praises which are not mine. Who has ever heard me named³ in that glorious affair? Of those who were authors of the deed, whose name has been hidden?⁴ Many, indeed,⁵ have boasted that they were there,⁶ although they were absent; so greatly have they desired to be considered participants⁷ in⁸ the deed. But no one who was present has ever tried to conceal his name. If I had been present, I should neither have wished nor have been able to conceal mine."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *injure* : *laedō, ere, laesī, laesus*.
2. *bestow upon* : *impertiō, ire, ivī, itus* ; with the dat. of indir obj.
3. (*heard me*) *named* : use the inf.
4. *hide* : *occultō, ī*.
5. *indeed* : *quidem*.
6. *be there* : *adsum, esse, adfui, futurus*.

7. *participant* : *particeps*, *ipsis*, *m.*

8. *in* : express by the genitive.

10.

The Second Philippic (*continued*).

"I will omit the crimes of your private life. There are things which I cannot mention here: but let us review your public acts. I will lay bare a few of the most shameful¹ things you have done. When you had been elected quaestor, you betook yourself at once to Caesar, whom you knew to be the sole refuge² for³ wickedness and vice. When you had enriched⁴ yourself by his favors, you won the tribunate,⁵ in which office you furnished Caesar the excuse⁶ for attacking⁷ his country. For he declared that in you the tribunate had been violated, and so pretended that he must come to the assistance⁸ of the republic. I will say nothing against Caesar, although there is nothing on account of which it is permitted a man to attack his country. But concerning you, Antonius, it must be confessed that you were the cause of the wretched civil war which then broke out."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *shameful* : *foedus*, *a*, *um*.

2. *refuge* : *perugium*, *i*, *n*.

3. *for* : express by the gen.

4. *enrich* : *locupletō*, *i*.

5. *tribunate* : *tribunatus*, *ūs*, *m*.

6. *excuse* : *causa*, *ae*, *f*.

7. *for attacking* : use the gen. of the Gerundive Construction.

8. *that he must come to the assistance* : translate : *that it must be come by him to the assistance of* (*succurrō*, *ere*, *currī*, *cursum*, with *dat.*).

11.

The Second Philippic (continued).

"If praise, Antonius, cannot induce you to act rightly, cannot fear turn you away¹ from the most shameful² deeds? Remember what end has always fallen to the lot³ of tyrants! You are not afraid⁴ even of the courts; if because you are innocent, I praise you; but if because you trust your own power and believe you can overthrow them, (then) again I ask whether you understand what that man has to fear⁵ who despises the courts. If you do not stand in awe⁶ of brave men and illustrious citizens, because they are prevented from attacking you by your armed followers, still believe me (that) these very followers will not long endure you! You compare yourself to Caesar. I confess that you are like him in your desire for regal power, but in other things I cannot see that you deserve to be compared⁶ with him."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *turn away*: *avertō, ere, verti, verus.*
2. *shameful*: see Selection 10, Suggestion 1.
3. *fall to the lot of*: *accidō, ere, accidī*; with *dat.*
4. *be afraid of, stand in awe of, vereor, ēri, veritus.*
5. *has to fear*: translate: *ought to fear.*
6. *deserve to be compared with*: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

12.

Antonius and Octavian.

After Cicero had written the Second Philippic, Octavian, the adopted¹ son and heir of Julius Caesar, thinking that there was reason why² he should fear Antonius,

tried to assassinate him by means³ of certain slaves, but this plot was discovered. Meanwhile Antonius showed himself more (and more) hostile to the conspirators. In the Forum he erected a statue to Caesar with the inscription:⁴ "To the most worthy Defender of his country." Octavianus at the same time was trying to win over to himself the soldiers of Caesar and vying⁵ with Antonius in the promises which he made to them, so that soon he gathered a large and powerful army of veterans. But as he had no magistracy, he courted⁶ the Senate, in order that it might more readily⁷ sanction⁸ his acts.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *adopt*: adoptō, 1.
2. *why*: quam ob rem.
3. *by means of*: per.
4. *inscription*: titulus, 1, m.
5. *vie with*: certō, 1.
6. *court*: colō, ere, colūi, cultus.
7. *more readily*: libentius.
8. *sanction*: cōfirmō, 1.

13.

Antonius and Octavian (*continued*).

Octavian especially urged Cicero to return to Rome and assist him. But Cicero for a long time hesitated to come, partly because he distrusted the capacity¹ of the young man, partly because he disapproved his friendship with the murderers of his uncle, Caesar. At last, however, he returned, on this condition, that Octavian should use all his forces for defending Brutus and his accomplices. Antonius left Rome on the twenty-eighth

of September, in order to hire² four legions of Caesar which were returning from Macedonia. But when these arrived at Brundisium, three of them refused³ to follow him; thereupon⁴ he ordered all their centurions to the number of three hundred to be put to death before the eyes of himself and Fulvia, his wife; then he returned to Rome with one legion, which he had induced to accompany him. Meanwhile the three other legions remained neutral.⁵

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *capacity*: ingenium, ī, n.
2. *hire*: conducō, ere, dūxi, ductus.
3. *refused*: translate: *were unwilling*.
4. *thereupon*: tum.
5. *remain neutral*: quiescō, ere, ēvi, ētus.

14.

Antonius and Octavian (*continued*).

Antonius, when he had come to Rome, issued¹ many very strict edicts, and summoned the Senate for the 28th of October. Two days before it met, he heard that two out of the three legions which were at Brundisium had followed Octavian and were at Alba.² He was so much alarmed by this news that he abandoned the plan of proscribing Octavian, and having distributed several provinces among his friends, left the City, to take possession of cis-alpine Gaul,³ which had been assigned to him by a pretended law of the people, against the will of the Senate.⁴ On the departure of Antonius, Cicero returned to Rome, where he arrived on the ninth of December. He immediately conferred with Pansa,⁵ one of the con-

sula elect,* (as to) what was best to do. Octavian, in order to show his good will[†] toward the Republic, allowed Casca,[‡] who had stabbed[§] the Dictator first, to become tribune of the people on the 10th of December.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *issue* : prōponō, ere, posui, positus, lit. *post, set up*.
2. *Alba*, ae, f.
3. *cis-alpine* : citerior, us, lit. *hither, on this side*.
4. *against the will of the Senate* : translate : *the Senate being unwilling*.
5. *Pānsa*, ae, m.
6. *elect* : designātus, a, um.
7. *good will* : voluntās, ātis, f.
8. *Casca*, ae, m.
9. *stab* : percutiō, ere, cussī, cussus.

15.

The Third Philippic.

The tribunes summoned the Senate for the nineteenth of December. Cicero had intended to be absent on that day, but, one day before, he had received the edict of Decimus Brutus, to whom Caesar a little before his death had assigned Hither Gaul as a province, and whom Antonius now ordered to withdraw. In this edict Brutus boldly declared that he would not hand the province over to Antonius, but would defend it against him by force, if it was necessary. He accordingly forbade Antonius to enter the province. When the Senate had assembled in great numbers, Cicero delivered the Third Philippic, in which he praises Octavian and tells how he (had) detached¹ two legions from Antonius. He then abuses²

Antonius, and compares him to Tarquinius Superbus,² the last king, whose name was most hateful to the Romans. Finally he urges that the Senate send support to Decimus Brutus.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *detach*: abstrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus.
2. *abuse*: vituperō, 1.
3. Tarquinius Superbus, 1, m.

16.

The Fourth Philippic.

After he had delivered his speech in the Senate, Cicero then descended into the Forum, where he delivered before¹ the people the speech which is called the Fourth Philippic. In this he tells the people what had been said and done in the Senate. He again praises Octavian and the loyalty of the two legions which had followed him rather² than Antonius; he again abuses Antonius. He congratulates the Romans and bids them rejoice that they have a man such as Decimus Brutus, to protect their liberty.³ His words, which were few, seem to have stirred the people deeply,⁴ so that they shouted to him that he had on that day saved the Republic a second time. No one can say that either on this day or after this day Cicero hid his anger or was silent from fear. When we consider⁵ his age,⁶ and the dangers which he incurred,⁷ we cannot sufficiently admire the spirit⁸ which he exhibited in these last months of his life.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *before*: ad.
2. *rather*: potius.

3. *to protect their liberty* : express by the Gerundive Construction.

4. *stir deeply* : concitō, l.

5. *consider* : reputō, l.

6. *age* : aetās, ātis, f.

7. *incus* : subeō, Ire, īl, itus.

8. *spirit* : animus, l, m.

17.

Antonius and the Senate.

The consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, were very friendly to Cicero, consulted him often, and highly¹ valued his opinion. But they had also been friends of Caesar and Antonius. Accordingly they were unwilling to use severe² measures³ against the latter. As soon as they had entered upon their magistracy, they summoned the Senate, that it might determine what was best to be done for the Republic. Both spoke with great firmness,⁴ promised that they would defend the liberty of the state, and exhorted the Senate to do the same. Then they asked that a certain Fufius, who had been consul four years before and was Pansa's father-in-law,⁵ deliver⁶ his opinion first. Cicero wished to declare Antonius an enemy⁷ of the republic at once, but this Fufius, who was a friend of Antonius, proposed⁸ that before they did this, they should send envoys to him to warn him not to enter Hither Gaul.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *highly* : Lesson VIII, Example 12.

2. *severe* : sevērus, a, um.

3. *measure* : ratiō, ōnis, f.

4. *firmness* : cōstantia, ae, f.

5. *father-in-law*: *socer*, *i. m.*
6. *deliver*: *dicō, ere, dixi, dictus*.
7. *declare an enemy*: the regular Latin expression is *hostem iudicāre*.
8. *propose, move*: *censeō, ēre, ul, cēsus*; with *ut*-clause.

18.

The Fifth Philippic.

Other senators also agreed with¹ this opinion of Fufius, on the ground that² it was cruel and unjust to condemn a man, unless they should first hear whether he was able to defend his acts. Against this opinion Cicero delivered in the Senate his Fifth Philippic, in which he moved that the Senate declare Antonius an enemy and offer pardon to those soldiers who should return to their duty before the first of February; also that it extend thanks to Brutus for³ those things which he had done in Gaul; decree a statue to Marcus Lepidus; and extend thanks to Octavian and make him a senator. Cicero declared that if these things should be decreed without delay, the Senate would do all things which the occasion⁴ demanded; but that there was need of promptness;⁵ (and) that if they had used this⁶ already, they would have had no war.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *agree with*: *assentior*, *iri, sēsus*; with *dat.*
2. *on the ground that*: express by *quod* with the proper mood.
3. *for*: *prō*.
4. *occasion*: *tempus*, *oris*, *n.*
5. *promptness*: *celeritās*, *ātis*, *f.*
6. *that if they had used this*: translate: *which if they had used*

19.

The Sixth Philippic.

To Octavian the Fathers decreed not only the honors which Cicero had proposed, but even greater (ones). But they did not agree¹ concerning the sending of ambassadors² to Antonius. For three days they deliberated, and finally would have done all the things which Cicero ordered, had not³ a tribune of the people⁴ vetoed (them).⁵ The ambassadors therefore set out for Antonius, but they were charged⁶ only to order him to withdraw from Mutina,⁷ where he was besieging Brutus, and to do no injury⁸ to the province of Gaul; likewise (they were charged) to go to Brutus himself in Mutina,⁹ and extend to him and his army the thanks of the Roman people. Since the Senate deliberated so long, the people desired to know what had been done. Accordingly they asked Cicero to come forth¹⁰ from the senate-house and address them.¹¹

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *agree*: cōsentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsū.
2. *concerning the sending of ambassadors*: express by Gerundive Construction.
3. *had not*: i.e. *unless*.
4. *tribune of the people*: tribūnus plēbis.
5. *veto*: intercēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.
6. *they were charged*: translate: *it had been charged to them* (praescribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus).
7. *Mutina*, ae, f.
8. *and to do no injury*: translate: *nor (neque) to injure anything*; Lesson VI, Remark 1.

9. *to Brutus in Mutina* : translate : *to Mutina to Brutus.*
10. *come forth* : *ēgredior*, 1, *gressus*.
11. *address them* : translate : *make words before (ad) them.*

20.

The Sixth Philippic (continued).

I think, Quirites, that you have already heard what has been done by the Senate. For the matter has been discussed¹ since the 1st of January. I know that the opinion of the Senate is disapproved by you. For to whom are we sending ambassadors? To a man, who, having committed many nefarious crimes hitherto, is now attacking a commander of the Roman people and besieging your most loyal and gallant colony. And yet it is not an embassy, but a declaration² of war, unless he obeys. For men have been sent to order³ him not to attack⁴ the consul elect, not to besiege Mutina, not to lay waste the province, not to enroll troops, but to submit⁵ himself to the Senate and Roman people. But I will now say again what I have just said in the Senate. I will predict⁶ that Antonius will do none⁷ of these things, but will besiege Mutina and enlist troops, where ever he can.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *discuss* : *agitō*, 1.
2. *declaration* : *dēnūntiātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
3. *order* : use *imperō*, 1.
4. *not to attack* : use *nē* with the subjunctive.
5. *submit* : *dēdō*, *ere*, *dēdidī*, *itus*, *lit. give up*.
6. *predict* : *prædicō*, *ere*, *dixī*, *dictus*.
7. *none* : translate : *nothing*.

21.

The Seventh Philippic.

After the ambassadors had set out for the camp of Antonius, his friends at Rome, under the leadership of Fufius,¹ were trying to win over the rest of the citizens. They sent and received letters from Antonius and gave out² those letters of his which seemed likely to please³ the Senate and people. Cicero, however, felt that the dangers which threatened the state had not yet been warded off, and delivered in the Senate his seventh speech against Antonius. Although it was still uncertain what replies Antonius would make to the embassy which the Senate had sent to him, Cicero urged that they should not accept any conditions which Antonius might propose; (saying) that all ranks⁴ of the Roman people were in agreement;⁵ that armies and generals were ready; that nothing was to be feared, provided only they should exhibit the courage and steadfastness which became⁶ Romans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *under the leadership of Fufius* : translate : *Fufius being leader.*
2. *give out* : *ēdō, ere, ēdidi, itus.*
3. *likely to please* : express by the future active participle.
4. *ranks* : *ordinēs, um, m.*
5. *be in agreement* : *cōsentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsū.*
6. *become, befit* : *decet, ēre, decuit.*

22.

Antonius' Reply to the Ambassadors.

After the embassy left Rome, the consuls prepared for war, in case Antonius should reject the demands of the

ambassadors. On February 6th the ambassadors brought back word that Antonius would obey none of the demands of the Senate, nor allow the ambassadors to go to Decimus Brutus. They even brought with them demands from¹ Antonius, of which the principal² were these that the Senate should reward his troops; that all his acts should be ratified; that no account³ of the money which Caesar had left and which he himself had taken should be rendered,⁴ and that he should be put in charge of Further Gaul with an army of six legions. Pansa summoned the Senate to hear the words of the ambassadors, when Cicero delivered a vigorous⁵ speech, in which⁶ he urged that the Senate exercise the greatest severity⁷ towards Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *from* : translate : *of*.
2. *principal* : *præcipuus*, a, um.
3. *account* : *ratio*, ōnis, f.
4. *render* : *reddō*, ere, didi, ditus.
5. *vigorous* : *vehemens*, entis.
3. *in which* : see Selection 5, Suggestion 6.
7. *severity* : *severitas*, atis, f.

23.

The Eighth Philippic.

When the Senate had received the answer of Antonius and had heard the demands which the ambassadors brought, some wished to send another embassy, but Cicero prevented this from being done. On the following day, when the Senate had met again, in order to draw up in form¹ the resolution² which they had

passed³ the day before,⁴ Cicero delivered his eighth speech against Antonius. "Some," said he, "say that there is a tumult,⁵ but I say there is war. Has not Hirtius called it war, (he) who has written in a letter: 'I have taken the town. Their cavalry has been put to flight. Many have been slain.' Do you call this peace?" Then he mentions other civil wars, and compares them with this, in which all men who are worthy the name of Romans, have one and the same sentiment.⁶

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *draw up in form*: perscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus.
2. *resolution*: senātūs cōsultum, I, n.
3. *pass*: translate: *made*.
4. *day before*: priore diē.
5. *tumult*: tumultus, ūs, m.
6. *have one and the same sentiment*: translate: *think one and the same (thing)*.

24.

The Ninth Philippic.

Servius Sulpicius, one of the three ambassadors who had gone to Antonius, had died near Mutina, and on the day after Cicero delivered his Eighth Philippic, Pansa again called the Senate together, to deliberate (on) what honors they should pay¹ to his memory. The consul himself proposed a public funeral² and a statue. Others said that a statue ought to be set up³ only to those who had been slain by violence in defending the republic; but Cicero, who from youth had been a friend of Sulpicius and who admired him (as) especially versed in the law, urged the Senate in a speech which is called the Ninth Philippic, to adopt the view⁴ of Pansa. In

this he said that if chance⁵ had brought death to Sulpicius, he should not have considered him worthy of a monument, but now no one could doubt that it was the embassy itself which had been the cause of his death,⁶ and the highest honors ought to be paid¹ him.

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. *pay*: tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.
2. *funeral*: fūnus, ŕis, n.
3. *set up*: pōnō, ere, posuī, positus.
4. *adopt the view*: sententiam sequī.
5. *chance*: cāsus, ūs, m.
6. *that it was the embassy which had been the cause*: translate:
that the embassy itself had been the cause.

25.

The Tenth Philippic.

A little after the Ninth Philippic had been delivered, news was brought to the consuls that Marcus Brutus had gained possession of Macedonia, from which he had driven out Gaius Antonius, brother of Marcus, and had gained many other successes.¹ As soon as Pansa received this news, he summoned the Senate to hear them. He himself praised Brutus and moved that thanks be extended to him. But Fufius, who followed him, declared that since Brutus had acted² without the authority of the Senate, he ought to give up³ his army at once. Cicero then arose and delivered another speech, which is called the Tenth Philippic, in which he praises the courage and patience of Brutus, and urges the Romans to rush together⁴ from all sides to quench⁵ the flames⁶ of civil war which Antonius has lighted,⁷ (say-

ing) that he¹ alone was the cause of bloodshed, and that they would have peace, if they should only crush him.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *had gained many other successes* : translate : *had managed* (*gerere*) *many other things successfully* (*fēliciter*).
2. *act* : *agō, ere, ēgī, āctus*.
3. *give up* : *trādō, ere, didī, dītus*.
4. *rush together* : *concurrō, ere, currī, cursum*.
5. *quench* : *exstinguō, ere, tinxi, tinctus*.
6. *flame* : *flamma, ae, f*.
7. *light* : *incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus*.
8. *he* : *isto*.

26.

Dolabella in Asia.

While these things were being done¹ in Macedonia Dolabella,² who had been the colleague of Antonius in the consulship, arrived in Asia and killed Trebonius,³ who had been put in charge of that province by the Senate. Having been informed of these things, the consuls summoned the Senate, which at once declared that Dolabella was an enemy of the Republic and confiscated⁴ his property.⁵ Then the question was discussed,⁶ whom they should put in charge of the war against Dolabella. Some wished to send Publius Servilius,⁷ others the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and to assign to them the two provinces (of) Asia and Syria.⁸ Pansa himself wished this, as did also his friends and (those) of Antonius, who saw that in this way they would prevent the consuls from coming to the assistance⁹ of Decimus Brutus, who was still besieged in Mutina.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *do* : use *agō, ere, ēgī, āctus*.
2. *Dolābella*, *ae, m.*
3. *Trebōnius*, *i, m.*
4. *confiscate* : *pūblico, l.*
5. *property* : *bona, ōrum, n.*
6. *the question was discussed* : translate : *it was discussed*.
impers. (agitō, l).
7. *Servilius*, *i, m.*
8. *Syria*, *ae, f.*
9. *come to the assistance of* : translate : *to Brutus (dat.) for assistance.*

27.

The Eleventh Philippic.

Cicero, since he thought it was unjust to send another to the province where Cassius already was, strove to bring it about¹ that a resolution of the Senate should be passed² by which the command of this province should be entrusted to him, although many of Cassius' friends advised him not to oppose³ Pansa. He persevered,⁴ however, and delivered a speech, the Eleventh Philippic, in support of⁵ this opinion; (saying) that since Dolabella had been adjudged an enemy, he ought to be followed up by war; that he had a legion, runaway slaves, a wicked band of impious men: therefore a commander⁶ ought to be chosen at once against him. But meanwhile Cassius had already defeated Dolabella, who killed himself in order not to come into the hands of the victor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *bring it about* : *efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus*.
2. *pass* : translate : *make*.

3. *oppose* : resistō, ere, titi.
4. *persevere* : perseverō, i.
5. *in support of* : prō.
6. *commander* : imperātor, ōris, m.

28.

The Twelfth Philippic.

Decimus Brutus was so hard pressed¹ in Mutina that his friends feared that he would be captured and visited with the most dreadful² punishment, as Trebonius (had been) in Asia. Accordingly, since the friends of Antonius said that he was now ready to make peace with the Senate, many advised that a second embassy be sent to him. Even Cicero at first approved this and allowed himself to be named with Servilius and three other senators of consular rank.³ But soon he persuaded himself that Antonius was merely trying to secure delay till Ventidius should bring three other legions to him. Accordingly Cicero delivered another speech in the Senate, in which he repudiated⁴ this plan and spoke so vehemently,⁵ that it was abandoned,⁶ and Pansa soon afterwards set out to join Hirtius⁷ and Octavian against Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *be hard pressed* : use passive of premō, ere, pressi, pressus.
2. *dreadful* : atrox, ōcis.
3. *of consular rank* : cōsulāris, e.
4. *repudiate* : repudiō, i.
5. *vehemently* : vehementer.
6. *abandon* : abiciō, ere, jeci, jectus.
7. *to join Hirtius* : translate : *to join himself with Hirtius*. For join, use conjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctus.

29.

The Thirteenth Philippic.

When Antonius had written a letter to Hirtius and Octavian, in order to persuade them that they were damaging both themselves and their reputation, in that¹ they had joined themselves with those who had slain Julius Caesar, they did not reply, but sent the letter to Cicero. At the same time Lepidus sent a public letter to the Senate, in which he urged it to make peace with Antonius. This greatly displeased the Senate. And so, while they extended thanks to Lepidus on account of his love of peace, they asked that he should leave that to them; (saying) that there could be no peace with Antonius, until he laid down his arms. Encouraged by Lepidus' letter, the friends of Antonius again urged that the Senate make a treaty with him. Cicero then delivered the Thirteenth Philippic, in which he shows how useless it would be to make peace with Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in that* : quod, with the subjv.

30.

The Fourteenth Philippic.

When Pansa with four new legions had set out for Hirtius' camp near Mutina, Antonius tried to attack him before he should arrive. A fierce battle ensued,¹ in which Hirtius came to the assistance of Pansa, and Antonius was defeated with great loss. When this news was brought to Rome, the people assembled in great numbers

before the house of Cicero and bore him to the Capitol. On the following day, when Marcus Cornutus, the praetor, had called the Senate together, in order that it might deliberate concerning the letters which he had received from the consuls and Octavian, Servilius advised that the citizens should lay aside the sagum,² which they had assumed³ several days before. Cicero, who was unwilling to permit this, arose and delivered the Fourteenth Philippic, in which he urged that they retain the sagum, and blamed Servilius because he had not called Antonius an enemy.

This was the last Philippic. The two consuls fell at Mutina. Then Octavian, Antonius, and Lepidus were appointed triumvirs.⁴ At their order, Cicero was proscribed,⁵ and soon after, on the 7th of December, was put to death.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *a fierce battle ensued* : translate : *it was fought fiercely*.
2. The *sagum* (*sagum*, ī, n.) was a military dress often worn by citizens in time of war.
3. *assume* : sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus.
4. *triumvirs* : triumvirī, ōrum, m.
5. *proscribe* : prōscribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus.

ORAL COMPOSITION.

PART ONE.

LESSON I. (*Page 3.*)

1. These horsemen are brothers. 2. Marcus and Quintus, leaders of the horsemen. 3. Come, brother; draw up our troops! 4. The barbarians are leading out the foot-soldiers. 5. These leaders of the barbarians seem (*videor*) very brave.

LESSON II. (*Page 6.*)

1. Neither the ship nor the rowers were seen. 2. We praise the pilots of the ships of war. 3. The chieftain and his wife were sent into this camp. 4. The great influence and prudence of this consul. 5. The forces of this chieftain have been surrounded. 6. Either I or my son will come.

LESSON III. (*Page 9.*)

1. Before your arrival we promised aid. 2. The multitude which surrendered itself, was very great. 3. We will praise our ancestors, who guarded freedom. 4. The remaining barbarians whom you saw. 5. We did not set their camp on fire.

LESSON IV. (*Page 12.*)

1. I chose Marcus as my friend. 2. You were called a friend of the consul. 3. These foot-soldiers were of very little avail. 4. Caesar crossed this river. 5. You have been chosen leader of these forces. 6. No one surpasses us in prudence.

LESSON V. (Page 15.)

1. We have delayed ten days here. 2. He has asked me my opinion. 3. I have been asked this. 4. My brother came to Geneva. 5. This camp extends five miles. 6. These troops will be transported across the Rhone.

LESSON VI. (Page 18.)

1. Who was in charge of this bridge? 2. Caesar placed troops around the camp. 3. I am spared; you are spared; he is spared. 4. I persuaded you and your brother. 5. He will place us in charge of the bridge.

LESSON VII. (Page 21.)

1. We have lands and forests. 2. This bridge must be guarded by them. 3. Horsemen must be quickly sent by you. 4. We shall send these troops as a protection to you. 5. These forests are not suitable for a camp.

LESSON VIII. (Page 24.)

1. You have no prudence. 2. We have come for the sake of peace. 3. He sent five thousand horsemen. 4. The Gauls were of great fickleness. 5. One of Ariovistus's wives was captured. 6. Induced by hatred of us.

LESSON IX. (Page 27.)

1. I remember the opinion of your father. 2. We are not eager for controversies and dissensions. 3. My comrades accused me of fickleness. 4. I do not repent of my prudence. 5. This does not concern us.

LESSON X. (Page 30.)

1. No one is dearer to me than my father. 2. We have more than two thousand foot-soldiers. 3. These

two men are descended from an ancient family. 4. We withdrew from these woods. 5. We were freed from these dangers by you. 6. These things were accomplished by the prudence of the general.

LESSON XI. (Page 33.)

1. We shall secure possession of the smaller camp. 2. I have always used your help. 3. The barbarians had filled the woods with their troops. 4. For fear of the runaway slaves, we withdrew from this place. 5. They were always boasting of their bravery.

LESSON XII. (Page 36.)

1. I have seen no one of greater prudence and bravery. 2. They advanced towards the mountain with incredible speed. 3. We shall tarry here three days longer. 4. He came with two cohorts; he came with all his forces. 5. According to our custom the common people enjoy all advantages.

LESSON XIII. (Page 39.)

1. He surpasses all his friends in prudence. 2. The Roman army was defeated in the consulship of Titus Veturius and Spurius Postumius. 3. We saw a thousand Gauls in these woods. 4. I found you in no place. 5. When these tribes had been conquered, Caesar returned from Gaul. 6. He set out from Geneva.

LESSON XIV. (Page 42.)

1. You will find my brother either at Tolosa or at Narbo. 2. We returned home last night. 3. Within four months you will see me at Rome. 4. I was in camp

March 10th. 5. May 4th; June 17th; October 10th. 6. I shall be at home at midnight.

LESSON XV. (*Page 44.*)

1. The bad always envy the good. 2. I will gladly say a few things. 3. We were the last to ask aid of you. 4. These tribes were very powerful. 5. We moved our camp at the end of summer.

LESSON XVI. (*Page 48.*)

1. He found his father; I found his father. 2. We shall gladly defend ourselves and our (property). 3. The former things seem easy, the latter difficult. 4. These tribes had contended with each other for many years. 5. You yourself were in the same camp.

LESSON XVII. (*Page 51.*)

1. I will withdraw at once, if any one wishes. 2. We have some knowledge of a certain man. 3. Some protect us; others abandon us. 4. The one hostage we spared; the other we have killed. 5. Both arrived on the same day. 6. We summoned the remainder to us.

LESSON XVIII. (*Page 55.*)

1. We are wont to defend our own (possessions). 2. They are familiar with the plans of the enemy. 3. Our men kept attacking the fortifications of the enemy. 4. The remaining horsemen were withdrawing from the river. 5. Those men whom I knew were wont to do this.

LESSON XIX. (*Page 57.*)

1. Caesar sent me to visit this island. 2. I have come in order to inform you concerning these things.

3. In order the more easily to defend ourselves, we have asked help of you. 4. In order that no one might see us, we remained at home. 5. This man is worthy to be placed in charge of the camp.

LESSON XX. (*Page 60.*)

1. There is no one who does not see these things. 2. You are the only one who spared the enemy. 3. There were some who remained gladly. 4. The Gauls were so terrified that they did not withstand the attack of our men. 5. The Germans were of such bravery that fear seized our army.

LESSON XXI. (*Page 62.*)

1. Because I know you, I have said this. 2. He accused his men, because they feared the Germans. 3. After they had filled the trenches of the enemy, they easily captured the town. 4. As soon as you arrived, we got possession of the camp. 5. When the envoys heard that, they withdrew.

LESSON XXII. (*Page 65.*)

1. When we had heard this, fear seized us all. 2. We waited two days for troops to arrive. 3. We did not land our troops until ('before') all the ships arrived. 4. While the Romans were hastening to camp, the Gauls attacked them. 5. As long as you were here, the soldiers were of good courage.

LESSON XXIII. (*Page 67.*)

1. He entreated that we would send help to him. 2. You do not doubt that all these things are true. 3. No one shall prevent me from saying this. 4. I warned him to avoid the dangers of a conference.

5. I exhort you all to take arms and fight. 6. You have permitted us to assemble in a suitable place.

LESSON XXIV. (Page 70.)

1. I fear that our troops will not return home. 2. You feared that we would not send the cavalry to you. 3. It happened that the messengers remained three days. 4. It is our custom to be of good courage. 5. Another fact was that the cavalry were inexperienced in battle of this kind.

LESSON XXV. (Page 72.)

1. I ask whether the horsemen came. 2. I inquired of the general whether the grain had been brought or not. 3. Who knows whether the envoys will remain in Geneva? 4. He has shown us what they wish. 5. The scouts have informed me by what route the cavalry withdrew.

LESSON XXVI. (Page 75.)

1. Unless we send ambassadors, we shall never make peace. 2. If the Germans had fought before the full moon (*lūna*), they would not have conquered. 3. We should escape dangers, if we should go by the more difficult route. 4. You acted (*ago*) in the conference as if peace had already been declared. 5. What would you do, if I should say this?

LESSON XXVII. (Page 78.)

1. I said that I had come to you for the sake of peace. 2. He answered that he would send envoys to us. 3. I know that we have enough grain. 4. We knew that the enemy had more grain. 5. Do you believe that

Gaul will be subdued ? 6. We think the cavalry will follow us.

LESSON XXVIII. (*Page 81.*)

1. We were ordered to lay waste your lands. 2. It is not permitted to march through our territories. 3. We shall dare to do all things. 4. It will be our duty to avoid all these dangers. 5. We shall try to execute ('do') all your commands.

LESSON XXIX. (*Page 84.*)

1. We saw the enemy setting out from their camp. 2. Alarmed by fear of treachery, we ordered the envoys to depart. 3. I had these ambassadors called to me. 4. These bridges need to be repaired. 5. Who will have this legion led into winter quarters ?

LESSON XXX. (*Page 87.*)

1. I was desirous of gaining possession of the bridge. 2. No time was given for drawing up a line of battle. 3. He conferred with us concerning the sending of ambassadors. 4. We shall never be skilled in talking. 5. He has come to accuse us.

PART TWO.

LESSON I. (*Page 109.*)

1. Our homes and temples must be protected. 2. Protect your authority and dignity, O consuls ! 3. Labor and virtue must not be despised. 4. The fruit of our peace and harmony has been reaped. 5. My son and daughter have been praised.

LESSON II. (Page 111.)

1. The consul whom you saw has sent me ahead.
2. You, O Roman citizens, who perceived these plots, deserved to be praised. 3. They will easily plunder the temples which you saw. 4. We, who are present, will prevent the conflagration of our homes. 5. Those who reported our plans, are now awaited.

LESSON III. (Page 113.)

1. Will you not bring these conspirators into the Senate? 2. Have you ever found a severer punishment? 3. We did not retain the money, did we? 4. Do you prefer the punishment of the conspirators or not? 5. Where ('whither') have these ambassadors been brought? 6. Did he return these lands or retain them?

LESSON IV. (Page 115.)

1. Do they call you our leader? 2. These consuls were reckoned energetic. 3. We regard these conspirators as most cruel. 4. Will you not reply briefly? 5. Have you and your son passed (*praetereō, ire, it, thus*) by these old temples? 6. He called us most painstaking.

LESSON V. (Page 118.)

1. Your father taught me all the things which I know. 2. Did you not ask us this? 3. We shall not allow you to betake yourself to *Faesulae*. 4. Cicero delivered this oration (when) fifty-five years old. 5. This temple is ten miles distant from the city. 6. For three years we were most fortunate.

LESSON VI. (Page 121.)

1. Who persuaded your father (of) this? 2. I was not persuaded (of) this. 3. We shall thwart those who harm the city. 4. I am harmed; you are harmed; they are harmed. 5. I always placed harmony before all things. 6. No one will lay hands upon us.

LESSON VII. (Page 124.)

1. These pirates were hostile to all men. 2. We shall defend the lands and houses which we have. 3. This man has the name Lucius. 4. You have not been equal to all these labors. 5. Our lands and houses must be defended by our friends.

LESSON VIII. (Page 127.)

1. We see more labor than dignity in these plans. 2. This consul has less authority. 3. The honor of the consulship was always highly valued. 4. The plans of these conspirators ought to be despised by you. 5. These men are of the highest dignity and honor.

LESSON IX. (Page 130.)

1. We have always been mindful of the zeal of these witnesses. 2. You do not forget, do you, the cruelty of these wars? 3. He has accused us of these plots. 4. Are you not ashamed of these men? 5. I pity all men who have been accused of crime.

LESSON X. (Page 133.)

1. Julius Caesar was born of most noble parents. 2. I, the consul, have delivered you all from slavery. 3. I shall keep these conspirators away from the senate-house. 4. These men lack dignity and honor. 5. Who has been more painstaking than Cicero, the consul?

LESSON XI. (Page 136.)

1. I shall use the help of all who favor our plans.
2. We shall always enjoy the fruit of all these labors.
3. We need harmony and loyalty.
4. Relying on your wisdom and patience, I did all these things.
5. By this answer you outraged our patience.

LESSON XII. (Page 139.)

1. He did these things with the greatest patience and wisdom.
2. Set out for the vicinity of Faesulae with your friends!
3. We sold this house for the lowest price.
4. We bought another house for a lower price.
5. These men are of the greatest cruelty.
6. Three years afterwards he was elected consul.

LESSON XIII. (Page 142.)

1. Those are worthy of honor, who surpass in wisdom.
2. When strong guards had been stationed by us, the city was safe (*tutus*).
3. These things were done in the consulship of Gnaeus Pompey and Marcus Crassus.
4. This camp will be established at Faesulae.
5. We came from Faesulae to Rome.
6. I handed over these letters to you in Gaul.

LESSON XIV. (Page 145.)

1. Two Roman consuls were slain at Mutina.
2. We came to Rome March 15th.
3. December 15th; January 2d; February 5th.
4. We shall be at home again within four months.
5. At this time there was (only) one consul.
6. He died at Brundisium.

LESSON XV. (Page 148.)

1. I remember all things which you said.
2. The ancients are most worthy of honor.
3. You did many

things unwillingly. 4. This punishment is too severe. 5. Cicero was the first who saw the dangers of this conspiracy. 6. At the end of my oration I said this.

LESSON XVI. (Page 153.)

1. He who envies us is unworthy of honor. 2. I handed over the same letter that you gave me. 3. I shall be glad, if any one will free us from these dangers. 4. Some accuse the conspirators; others defend them. 5. One of these men is worthy of honor, the other of blame. 6. Both died on this very day.

LESSON XVII. (Page 156.)

1. Of all the men whom I know this (one) is most loyal. 2. We are wont to neglect advantages. 3. For a long time we have known this. 4. Let us not neglect the advantage of the republic. 5. Are we to fear dangers? Are we not to defend our country? 6. Let virtue and bravery prevail over plots and wickedness.

LESSON XVIII. (Page 159.)

1. May the immortal gods protect this city! 2. Would that we had stationed stronger guards in this place. 3. I should think this man worthier of honor. 4. We have done this in order that we might the more easily protect your homes. 5. Catiline sent ahead men to await him. 6. There was no one suitable for us to follow.

LESSON XIX. (Page 162.)

1. There is no one who is not acquainted with your wickedness. 2. Who is there who does not praise loyal friends? 3. These deeds were so foolish that all men thought them worthy of blame. 4. No one, so far as I

have heard, threatens your prestige. 5. There are many who think slavery worse than death.

LESSON XX. (*Page 165.*)

1. Cicero accused Lentulus because he had written this letter. 2. He has left the city because I ordered him to depart. 3. After Cicero had delivered his fourth oration, the conspirators were condemned to death. 4. Three years after he had been praetor, he was elected consul. 5. As soon as Catiline had heard these words of Cicero, he set out for Marseilles, as he said.

LESSON XXI. (*Page 168.*)

1. While these things were being done in the senate-house, a great multitude had gathered. 2. We waited till this statue should be set up in the Forum. 3. As long as Catiline remained in the city, there was the greatest danger. 4. When Cicero said these things, the conspirators were greatly alarmed. 5. Many wished Catiline to be arrested before he should leave the city. 6. The conspiracy was not crushed until ('before') Catiline withdrew from the city.

LESSON XXII. (*Page 171.*)

1. I unwillingly brought about the arrest of this man. 2. Many demanded that Catiline should be killed at once. 3. Nothing shall prevent me from reading these letters aloud. 4. I exhort you to understand the plans of these men. 5. We were afraid that you would not return home. 6. It behooves us to put these men to death.

LESSON XXIII. (*Page 174.*)

1. This is worthy of praise, that all citizens are most

loyal. 2. Do you know what words had been written in this letter? 3. Cicero in the temple of Concord asked Lentulus whether he recognized the seal of this letter. 4. I am inclined to think that no one is worthier of praise than the consul. 5. I asked whether the consul has called the Senate together or not.

LESSON XXIV. (Page 177.)

1. If I were to arrest and kill Catiline, I should accomplish nothing. 2. If I had arrested and killed Catiline, I should have accomplished nothing. 3. If you wish to depart at once, no one will hinder you. 4. If all entertain the same sentiments ('think the same things') concerning the republic, we shall be in no dangers. 5. If you think these conspirators worthy of death, let us order them to be killed.

LESSON XXV. (Page 180.)

1. Provided only you leave the city, I shall rejoice. 2. If we are not relieved of this fear, I shall fear for the republic. 3. Although no one else should remain loyal, I shall always trust the Roman knights. 4. Lentulus replied as though he had not written this letter. 5. If you depart, the city will be safe; if not, we shall be in the greatest dangers.

LESSON XXVI. (Page 184.)

1. I know that Lentulus wrote this letter. 2. You know, Catiline, that you will not go to Marseilles. 3. Who says that the Roman knights are not most loyal? 4. Who said that the Roman knights were not most loyal? 5. I said that these plots were most dangerous to the republic.

LESSON XXVII. (Page 187.)

1. Do you think that Cicero would have crushed the conspiracy, if he had put Catiline to death? 2. Did you promise that you would come, if I should write this letter? 3. Who denies that we injure the republic, if we favor bad citizens? 4. I say that you will not be loyal, if you defend these conspirators. 5. I do not doubt that Catiline would have plundered the city, if he had been able.

LESSON XXVIII. (Page 190.)

1. We were ordered to follow up these men. 2. Who will forbid us to visit the wicked with the severest punishments? 3. We shall try to be most loyal. 4. It pleased us to order this statue to be set up in the Forum. 5. Were you unwilling for us to be defended by our friends? 6. It was not permitted me to remain here longer than three days.

LESSON XXIX. (Page 193.)

1. We saw Cicero in the temple of Jupiter delivering this oration. 2. Having worshipped the immortal gods, Quirites, return to your homes! 3. We saw to the setting up of this statue in the Forum. 4. We handed over these conspirators to be visited with the severest penalties. 5. Thinking his life to be of small (account), the consul boldly underwent all dangers.

LESSON XXX. (Page 196.)

1. Desirous of defending the republic, we did not fear the wickedness of abandoned men. 2. Have I ever consulted for my own safety for the sake of avoiding dangers? 3. My friends came in great numbers to congratulate me. 4. All these things tend to stir up a disturbance. 5. Are these things not easy to do?

GENERAL VOCABULARY.

NOTE.— Words enclosed in parenthesis are not themselves defined, but are inserted to assist in the definition of other words. Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the numeral 1 following the present indicative.

abandon, dāserō, ere, uī, sertus.	achieve, gerō, ere, gessi, gestus.
able, be able, possum, posse, potuī.	acquainted, be acquainted with, perfect tenses of cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.
abode, domicilium, 1, n.	acquit, absolvō, ere, solvī, solūtus.
about, concerning, dē, prep. with abl.	acquittal, absolūtiō, ōnis, f.
with numerals, ferō.	across, trāns, prep. with acc.
absence, absētia, æ, f.	act (noun), factum, 1, n.
absent, absēns, entis.	act (verb), agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.
absent, be absent, absum, esse, āfui, āfutūrus.	add, addō, ere, didī, ditus; be added, accēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus; literally, approach; it is added, accēdit, ere, accessit.
accept, accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.	adjudge, jūdicō, 1.
accompanied by, comitātus, a, um, v. simple abl.	administer, administrō, 1.
accompany, comitor, 1.	admire, admiror, 1.
accomplice, socius, 1, m.	Aduatuca, Aduatuca, æ, f.
accomplish, efficiō, ere, fēcī, factus; perficiō, ere, fēcī, factus; cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.	Aduatuci, Aduatucī, ōrum, m.
accord, (of one's) accord, sponte, abl. sing. fem.	advance, prōgredior, 1, gressus sum.
accordingly, itaque.	advantage, ūtilitās, ātis, f.; commodum, 1, n.; ūsus, ūs, m.
(account), on account of, propter, prep. with acc.; on that account, propterea.	advice, cōnsilium, 1, n.
accuse, insimulō, 1; accūsō, 1.	advise, moneō, ēre, uī, itus.
accustomed, am accustomed, perfect tenses of cōnsuēsō, ere, suāvī, suētus.	affair, rēs, rei, f.
	affect, afficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.
	afraid, be afraid, timeō, ēre, uī, after, conj., postquam.

after, <i>post</i> , <i>post</i> , with acc.	ambassador, <i>legatus</i> , I, m.
afterwards, <i>postea</i>	ambush, <i>insidiae</i> , <i>arum</i> , f.
again, a second time, <i>iterum</i>	among, <i>apud</i> , <i>prep.</i> with acc.
against, <i>in</i> , <i>prep.</i> with acc.	among, between, in the
against, contrary to, <i>contra</i> , <i>prep.</i> with acc.	midst of, <i>inter</i> , <i>prep.</i> with acc.
'age,, at the age of, <i>nātus</i> , <i>construed with the acc. of</i> <i>the age.</i>	among, <i>in</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl. or acc.</i>
ago, <i>ante</i> , <i>adv.</i>	ancestors, <i>maiores</i> , <i>um</i> , m.
agriculture, <i>agricultūra</i> , <i>ae</i> , f.	ancient, <i>antiquus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ; <i>prae-</i> <i>tinus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
aid, <i>subsidium</i> , I, n.; <i>auxilium</i> , I, n.	and, <i>et</i> ; - <i>que</i> (<i>enclitic</i>); <i>at-</i> <i>que</i> .
air, <i>spiritus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , m.	and not, <i>nēve</i> , <i>neu</i> ; <i>neque</i> .
Aisne, <i>Axona</i> , <i>ae</i> , m.	and yet, <i>quamquam</i> ; <i>atqui</i> .
alarm, <i>commoveō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>mōvi</i> , <i>mōtus</i> .	anger, <i>ira</i> , <i>ae</i> , f.
Alesia, <i>Alesia</i> , <i>ae</i> , f.	angry, <i>irātus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
alive, <i>vivus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	animal, <i>animal</i> , <i>ālis</i> , n.
all, <i>omnis</i> , e.	announce, <i>nūntiō</i> , I.
all the best, <i>noblest</i> , etc., <i>quisque</i> , with <i>superl.</i>	annually, <i>quotannia</i> .
allies, <i>socii</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , m.	another, <i>alius</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>ud</i> .
Allobroges, <i>Allobrogēs</i> , <i>um</i> , m.	answer (<i>noun</i>), <i>respōsum</i> , I, n.
allow, <i>sinō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>sivī</i> , <i>situs</i> ; <i>pator</i> , I, <i>passus</i> .	answer (<i>verb</i>), <i>respondeō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>spondī</i> , <i>spōnsum</i> .
almost, <i>paene</i> .	Antonius, <i>Antōnius</i> , I, m.
alone, <i>solus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	anxious, <i>sollicitus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
along, <i>inā</i> ; along with, <i>inā</i> <i>cum</i> .	any, <i>ullus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
Alps, <i>Alpēs</i> , <i>iūm</i> , f.	anybody, any one, anything, <i>quisquam</i> , <i>quaequam</i> , <i>quicquam</i> ; <i>quis</i> , <i>quid</i> .
already, <i>jam</i> .	appearance, <i>speciēs</i> , <i>ei</i> , f.
already for a long time, <i>jam</i> <i>diū</i> .	appease, <i>placō</i> , I.
also, <i>etiam</i> ; <i>quoque</i> , <i>post-positi-</i> <i>tive</i> .	Appian Way, <i>Appia Via</i> , <i>ae</i> , f.
although, <i>though</i> , <i>quamquam</i> ; <i>et</i> ; <i>quamvis</i> ; <i>cum</i> .	Appius, <i>Appius</i> , I, m.
always, <i>semper</i> .	appoint, <i>cōstituō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>ui</i> , <i>ūtus</i> .
	appoint, <i>elect</i> , <i>creō</i> , I; <i>ap-</i> <i>point</i> (<i>a dictator</i>), <i>dico</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictus</i> .

approach, adventus, ūs, *m.*
 approach somebody or something, adeō, ire, ii, itus (*trans.*); approach (*intrans.*), appropinquō, i;
 accēdō, ere, cessi, cessurus, followed by ad with acc.

approve, probō, i.

(April), of April, Aprilis, e.

Aquileia, Aquileia, ae, *f.*

Aquitania, Aquitānia, ae, *f.*

archer, sagittārius, i, *m.*

Ariovistus, Ariovistus, i, *m.*

arise, spring up, coorior, iri, coortus; orior, iri, ortus.

arise, stand up, surgō, ere, surrexi, surrectum.

arm, armō, i.

armed, armātus, a, um.

arms, weapons, arma, ōrum, *n.*

army, exercitus, ūs, *m.*

army (on the march), agmen, inis, *n.*

Arpinum, Arpinum, i, *n.*

arrest (*noun*), comprehēnsiō, ōnis, *f.*

arrest, comprehendō, ere, hendi, hēnsus.

arrival, adventus, ūs, *m.*

arrive, adveniō, ire, vēni, ventum; perveniō, ire, vēni, ventum.

arrogantly, insolenter.

Arverni, Arverni, ōrum, *m.*

as, ut.

as, when, cum; ut; ubi.

as, correlative with previous so or as, quam.

as = so, tam.

as if, as though, velut si; quasi.

as long as, dum.

as not to, after so, such, etc., in a negative clause, quin.

as soon as, simul atque (ac).

as to the fact that, quod.

ashamed, it shames, pudet. ēre, uit, impersonal.

Asia, Asia, ae, *f.*

ask (a question), rogō; interrogō, i.

ask, inquire of, quaerō, ere, quaesivi, quaesitus.

ask, request, petō, ere, petivi, petitus; ōrō, i; rogō, i.

assassinate, occidō, ere, cidi. cismus.

assassination, caedēs, is, *f.*

assault (*noun*), oppugnātiō, ōnis, *f.*

assault (*verb*), oppugnō, i.

assemble (*intrans.*), conveniō, ire, vēni, ventum; *trans.* convocō, i.

assign, attribuō, ere, ui, ūtus.

assist, adjuvō, āre, jūvi, jūtus.

assistance, auxilium, i, *n.*

at, ad, *prep. with acc.*; also in,

prep. with abl.

(at hand), be at hand, adsum, esse, adful, adfuturus.

at all, omnino.

at first, primō.

at last, postrēmō.

at least, saltem.

at once, statim.

Atrebatas, Atrebatēs, um, *m.*

attack (*noun*), impetus, ūs, *m*.
attack (*verb*), adior, iri, ortus
 sum.

attack, assault (*a town,
 troops, or camp*), op-
 pugnō, *i*

attack assail (*an individual*),
 petō, ere, īvi, itus.

attain, assequor, *i*, secūtus.

attempt (*noun*), cōnātus, ūs, *m*.

attempt (*verb*), cōnor, *i* ; tem-
 ptō, *i*.

attend, accompany, comitor, *i*.

auspicer, auspicia, ōrum, *n*.

author, suctor, ōris, *m*.

authority, auctoritās, ātis, *f*.

auxiliaries, auxilia, ōrum, *n*.

avail, valeō, ēre, ui, itūrus.

avarice, avāritia, ae, *f*.

avenge, ulciscor, *i*, ultus.

avoid, vitō, *i*.

await, expectō, *i*.

away, be away, be distant,
 absum, esse, āui, āfutū-
 rus.

B

Baculus, Baculus, *i*, *m*.

bad, malus, a, um.

baggage, impedimenta, ōrum,
n.

band, manus, ūs, *f*.

bank, ripa, ae, *f*.

bar, obstruō, ere, strūxi,
 strūctus.

barbarians, barbari, ōrum, *m*.

battle, proelium, *i*, *n*. ; pugna,
 ae, *f*.

be, sum, esse, fui, futūrus.

be without, careō, ēre, ui,
 itūrus,

bear, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.

bear in mind, meminī, isse,
 with acc. or gen.

beast of burden, jumentum,
i, *n*.

**beautiful, pulcher, chro-
 chrum**.

because, quod ; quia ; cum.

become, fiō, fieri, factus sum.

before, in the presence of,
 apud, ad, *preps. with acc.* ;
 in front of, prō, *prep. with
 abl.*

before (*adv.*), ante ; antea.

before (*conj.*), antequam,
 priusquam.

beg, ōrō, *i*.

**begin, coepī, coepisse ; when
 governing a pass. inf. the
 perf. ind. is regularly
 coeptus est**.

begin (*a thing*), instituō, ere,
 ui, itus ; **begin battle**,
 proelium committō, ere,
 misi, missus.

beginning, initium, *i*, *n*.

(behalf) in behalf of, prō,
prep. with abl.

behold, spectō, *i*.

behoove, it behooves, oportet,
 ēre, uit, *impersonal*.

Belgians, Belgae, ārum, *m*.

believe, crēdō, ere, crēdidi,
 crēditus, *with dat.*

Bellovacī, Bellovacī, ōrum, *m*.

bench, subsellium, *i*, *n*.

besides (*adv.*), praeterea.

besiege, obsideō, ēre, sēdi,
 sessus.

best, superl. of bonus.

- bestow upon, impertiō, ire, ī, Itus.
- betake one's self, recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, *with a reflexive.*
- better, *adj.*, melior; *adv.*, melius.
- between, inter, *prep. with acc.*
- Bibracte, Bibracte, is, *n.*
- Bibrax, Bibrax, actis, *f.*
- Bibulus, Bibulus, i, *m.*
- bid, jubeō, ēre, jussi, jussus.
- Bituriges, Biturigēs, um, *m.*
- blame (verb), culpō, i.
- blameless, innocēns, entis.
- block, obstruct, interclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus; obstruē, ere, strūxi, strūctus.
- blood, sanguis, inis, *m.*
- bloodshed, caedēs, is, *f.*
- boast, make a boast, glōr.cr, i.
- boat, nāvis, is, *f.*; nāvigium, i, *n.*
- body, corpus, oris, *n.*
- bold, audāx, ācis.
- boldly, audācter.
- boldness, audācia, ae, *f.*
- borders, finēs, ium, *m.*
- born, be born, nāscor, i, nātus.
- born, nātus, a, um.
- both . . . and, et . . . et.
- both, each, uterque, utraque, utrumque.
- boundless, infinitus, a, um.
- boy, puer, eri, *m.*
- Bratuspantium, Brātuspan-tium, i, *n.*
- brave, fortis, e.
- bravely, fortiter.
- bravery, fortitūdō, inis, *f.*
- break (of camp), moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus; break, im-pair, imminuō, ere, uī-tus.
- break down, rescindō, ere, scidi, scissus.
- break out, arise, coorior, iri, coortus sum.
- bribe, largitiō, ōnis, *f.*
- bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
- briefly, breviter.
- bring (of things), afferō, ferre, attuli, allātus; (of per-sons), adducō, ere, dūxi, ductus.
- bring about, efficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.
- be brought about, fiō, fieri, factus sum.
- bring back, reducō, ere, dūxi, ductus.
- bring back word, referō, ferre, rettuli, relātus.
- bring out, efferō, ferre, extuli, ēlātus.
- bring in, into, intrōducō, ere dūxi, ductus, *followed by in and acc.*
- bring on or upon, inferō, ferre, intuli, illātus; *with dat. of indir. obj.*
- Britain, Britannia, ae, *f.*
- Britons, Britannī, ōrum, *m.*
- broad, lātus, a, um.
- brother, frāter, tris, *m.*
- Brundisium, Brundisium, i, *n.*
- build (a bridge), faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
- building, aedificium, i, *n.*

burn (*tr.*) (*of things*), com-
būrō, ere, ussī, ūstus; (*of*
persons), cremō, 1.

business, negōtium, 1, n.

but (*if strongly adversative*),
sed.

but (*denoting transition*),
autem, *post-positive*.

but if, sīn.

buy, emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus.

by (*of personal agent*), ā, ab,
prep. with abl.

C

Caecilius, Caecilius, 1, m.

Caesar, Caesar, is, m.

call, name, appellō, 1.

call, summon, vocō, 1.

call together, convocō, 1.

camp, castra, ōrum, n.

can, be able, possum, posse,
potuī.

Capital, Capitōlium, 1, n.

captive, captivus, 1, m.

capture, capiō, ere, cēpī, cap-
tus.

carry, portō, 1.

case, causa, ae, f.

Cassius, Cassius, 1, m.

Casticus, Casticus, 1, m.

Catiline, Catilina, ae, m.

Cato, Catō, ōnis, m.

Catulus, Catulus, 1, m.

cause, causa, ae, f.

cavalry, equitātus, ūs, m.;
equitēs, um, m. *pl.*; *as*
adj., equester, tris, tre.

Cenabum, Cenabum, 1, n.

centurion, centuriō, ōnis, m.

certain, certain one, quidam,

quaedam, quiddam or
quoddam; certain, sure,
certus, a, um.

Cethegus, Cethēgus, 1, m.

change (*noun*), commūtātiō,
ōnis, f.

change (*verb*), mūtō, 1.

changeable, mōbilis, e.

chapel, sacrārium, 1, n.

character, nature, nātūra, ae, f.

charge (*noun*), crīmen, inis, n.

charge, be in charge, praesum,
esse, fui, *construed with*
dat.

charge, put in charge, prae-
ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *con-*
strued with dat.

chariot, war chariot, eessedum,
1, n.

charioteer, aurīga, ae, m.

chief, princeps, ipis, m.

chieftain, princeps, ipis, m.

children, liberī, ōrum, m.;
puerī, ōrum, m.

choose, dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.

Cicero, Cicērō, ōnis, m.

Cimbrians, Cimbrī, ōrum, m.

circumstance, rēs, rei, f.

citadel, arx, arcis, f.

citizen, fellow-citizen, civis,
is, m.

city, urbs, urbis, f.

civil, civīlis, e.

class, genus, eris, n.

Claudius, Claudius, 1, m.

clemency, olāmentia, ae, f.

cohort, cohors, ortis, f.

colleague, collēga, ae, m.

collect, colligō, ere, lēgī, lēo-
tus.

- colony, colōnia, ae, *f.*
 come, veniō, ire, vēni, ventum.
 come out, come forth, prō-
 deō, ire, ii, itūrus.
 come together, conveniō,
 ēre, vēni, ventum.
 command (*noun*), instruction,
 mandātum, i, *n.*; com-
 mand, control, imperium,
 i, *n.*
 command (*verb*), imperō, i;
 be in command, praesum,
 esse, fui, *with dat.*
 commander, dux, ducis, *m.*;
 imperātor, ōris, *m.*
 commit, committō, ere, misi,
 missus.
 common, communis, e.
 common people, plēbs, is, *f.*
 compare, comparō, i.
 compel, cōgō, ere, cōgī, cōlo-
 tus.
 complain, queror, i, questus
 sum.
 complete, perficiō, ere, fēci,
 fectus.
 comrade, commilitō, ōnis, *m.*
 conceal, cōlō, i; occultō, i.
 concern, it concerns, interest,
 esse, fuit; rēfert, ferre,
 rētulit, *impersonal. Both*
verbs govern the gen.
 concerning, dē, *prep. with abl.*
 concord, concordia, ae, *f.*
 condemn, condemnō, i.
 condition, condiciō, ōnis, *f.*
 conduct, escort, dēducō, ere,
 dūxi, ductus.
 confer (*with*), colloquor, i,
 locūtus.
 conference, colloquium, i, *n.*
 confess, cōnfiteor, ēri, fessus.
 confidence, fidūcia, ae, *f.*;
 trustworthiness, fidēs, ei,
f.
 confine, contineō, ēre, ui, ten-
 tus.
 conflagration, incendium, i, *n*
 congratulate, grātulor, āri
 ātus sum, *with the dat.*
 conquer, vincō, ere, vici, vic-
 tus.
 consider, regard, putō, i; ex-
 istimō, i.
 considerate, mītis, e.
 consideration, ratiō, ōnis, *f.*
 conspiracy, conjūratiō, ōnis, *f.*
 conspirators, conjūrāti, ōrum,
m.
 conspire, conjūrō, i.
 constantly, semper.
 construct, aedificō, i.
 consul, cōsul, is, *m.*
 consular, cōsulāris, e.
 consulship, cōsulātus, ūs, *m.*
 consult, cōsulō, ere, ui, sultus.
 contemplate, cōgitō, i.
 contempt, contemptiō, ōnis, *f.*
 contend, contendō, ere, endi-
 entum; dimicō, i.
 contract, contract for, locō, i.
 contrary to, contrā, *prep. with*
acc.
 controversy, contrōversia, ae, *f.*
 convey, perferō, ferre, tuli,
 lātus.
 convict, condemnō, i.
 corrupt, improbus, a, um.
 Cotta, Cotta, ae, *m.*
 council, concilium, i, *n.*

counsel, cōnsilium, *i, n.*
 country, native country, patria,
 ae, f.
 country (as opposed to the city),
 rūs, rūris, *n.*
 courage, animus, *i, m.*; forti-
 tūdō, inis, *f.*
 courageous, fortis, *e.*
 courageously, fortiter.
 court, iudicium, *i, n.*
 cowardice, ignāvia, *ae, f.*
 Crassus, Crassus, *i, m.*
 crime, scelus, eris, *n.*
 cross, transeo, *ire, ii, iturus.*
 crowd, multitūdō, inis, *f.*
 in crowds, frequēns, entis.
 crowded, crowded together,
 cōnfertus, *a, um.*
 cruel, crūdēlis, *e.*
 cruelly, crūdēlīter.
 cruelty, crūdēlītās, ātis, *f.*
 crush, opprimō, *ere, pressi,*
 pressus.
 cultivate, colō, *ere, colui, cul-*
 tus.
 custom, cōnsuetūdō, inis; mōs,
 mōris, *m.*
 cut off, intercludō, *ere, clūsi,*
 clūsus.
 cut to pieces, concidō, *ere,*
 eidi, eisus.

D

dagger, sica, *ae, f.*
 daily, cottidiē.
 damage, laedō, *ere, laesi,*
 laesus.
 danger, periculum, *i, n.*
 dangerous, periculōsus, *a, um.*
 dare, audeō, *ēre, ausus.*

daughter, filia, *ae, f.*
 day, diēs, *ēi, m.*
 dear, cārus, *a, um.*
 death, mors, mortis, *f.*
 (December), of December,
 December, bris, bre.
 deceive, fallō, *ere, fefelli,*
 falsus.
 decide, cōstituō, *ere, uī,*
 ūtus.
 declare, dēclārō, *l.*
 decree (noun), dēcrētum, *i, n.*
 decree (verb), dēcernō, *ere,*
 crēvī, crētus.
 deed, factum, *i, n.*
 deep, altus, *a, um.*
 defeat, superō, *l.*
 defence, dēfēnsiō, ōnis, *f.*
 defend, dēfendō, *ere, fendi,*
 fēnsus.
 defender, dēfēnsor, ōris, *m.*
 Deiotarus, Deiotarus, *i, m.*
 delay (verb), moror, *l.*
 delay (noun), mora, *ae, f.*
 deliberate, dēliberō, *l.*
 deliver (a speech), habeo, *ēre,*
 uī, itus.
 deliver from, liberō, *l.*
 demand (verb), postulō, *l.*
 flāgitō, *l.*; poseō, *ere, po-*
 posci.
 demand (noun), postulātum,
 i, n.
 democratic, populāris, *e.*
 Demosthenes, Dēmōsthēnēs,
 is, *m.*
 dense, dēnsus, *a, um.*
 deny, negō, *l.*
 depart, dēcedō, *ere, cessi, ces-*
 surus.

departure, profectiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i> ; discessus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	discover, comperiō, ire, com- peri, compertus.
depend, nitor, i, nīsus or nixus sum.	dismiss, dimittō, ere, misi, missus.
deprive, privō, l.	dismount, dēsiliō, ire, ii or ui, sultum.
descend, dēscendō, ere, endī.	displease, displiceō, ēre, ui.
desert, dēserō, ere, ui, sertus.	disposition, animus, i, <i>m.</i>
deserve, mereō, ēre, ui, itus.	dissension, dissēnsiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
design, cōnsilium, i, <i>n.</i>	distant, be distant, absum, esse, āfui, āfutūrus,
desire, wish, cupiō, ere, cupivī, or ii, itus.	distinguished, clārus, a, um.
desire, eagerness, cupiditās, ātis, <i>f.</i> ; libidō, inis, <i>f.</i>	distress, dolor, ōris, <i>m.</i>
desirous, cupidus, a, um ; avidus, a, um.	distribute, distribuō, ere, ui, ūtus.
desist, dēsistō, ere, dēstitī.	district, regiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
despise, contemnō, ere, tem- psī, temptus.	distrust, diffidō, ere, fīsus <i>with dat.</i>
destroy, break down, re- scindō, ere, scidi, scissus.	disturbance, tumultus, ūs, <i>m.</i>
detain, retineō, ēre, ui, tentus.	ditch, fossa, ae, <i>f.</i>
determine, cōstituō, ere, ui, ūtus.	Divitiacus, Divitiācus, i, <i>m.</i>
develop, alō, ere, alui, altus or alitus.	divide, dividō, ere, visi, visus.
devote, devote one's self to something, dēdō, ere, dē- didi, dēditus, <i>with a re- flexive pronoun.</i>	do, faciō, ere, feci, factus.
devoted, dēditus, a, um.	Domitius, Domitius, i, <i>m.</i>
dictator, dictātor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	door, jānuā, ae, <i>f.</i>
die, morior, mori, mortuus sum.	doubt, dubitō, l.
difficult, difficilis, e.	drag, drag along, trahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus.
difficulty, difficultās, ātis, <i>f.</i> ; <i>with difficulty, vix.</i>	draw near, appropinquō, l ; <i>construed with dat.</i>
dignity, dignitās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	draw up, instruō, ere, strūxi, strūctus.
diligence, diligentia, ae, <i>f.</i>	drive away, drive back, repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus.
direction, pars, partis, <i>f.</i>	drive, drive out, drive from, expellō, ere, puli, pulsus.
disapprove, improbō, l.	Dumnorix, Dumnorix, īgis, <i>m.</i>
discipline, disciplina, ae, <i>f.</i>	duty, officium, i, <i>n.</i> ; it is a duty, oportet, ēre, oport- uit, <i>impers.</i>

dwelt, incolō, ere, colui, col-
tus; *figuratively*, insum,
inesse, Inful, *construed*
with in and the abl.

dwelling, tectum, I, n., *lit.*
roof.

E

each, quisque, quaeque, quic-
que.

each (of two), uterque, utra-
que, utrumque.

each other, *for the first and*
second persons, use the
plural of ego and tū; for
the third person use sui.

eager, alacer, eris, ere.

eager for, cupidus, a, um,
with the gen.

earliest, primus, a, um.

easily, facile.

easy, facilis, e.

edict, edictum, I, n.

efforts, opera, ae, f.

eight, octō, indecl.

eighteen, duodēvigintī.

eighth, octāvus, a, um.

eight hundred, octingentī, ae,
a.

either . . . or, aut . . . aut,
if the two alternatives ex-
clude each other; other-
wise, vel . . . vel.

either, either one (of two),
utervis, utravīs, utrum-
vis.

elect (*adj.*), designātus, a, um.

elect, creō, I.

election, comitia, ōrum, n.

eleventh, undecimus, a, um.

else, alius, a, ud.

embankment, agger, eris, m.

embassy, lēgatiō, ōnis, f.

eminent, praestāns, antis.

empire, imperium, I, n.

empty, inānis, e.

enact, statuō, ere, ui, ūtus.

encourage, oohortor, I; cōn-
firmō, I.

end, finis, is, m.; end, fate, ex-
itus, ūs, m.

(end), at the end of, extrēmus,
a, um, *with a substantive.*

endure, perferō, ferre, tuli,
lātus.

enemy (*in military sense*),
hostis, is, c.; (*collectively*),
hostēs, ium, m.

personal enemy, inimicus, I,
m.

energetic, vehemēns, entis.

energy, virtūs, ūtis, f.

enjoy, fruor, I, fructūrus.

enlist, cōnscribō, ere, scripsi,
scriptus.

enormous, immānis, e.

enough, satis.

enroll, cōnscribō, ere, scripsi,
scriptus.

enter, ingredior, I, gressus
sum.

enter into, enter upon, ineō,
ire, ii, itus, *trans.*

entire, tōtus, a, um.

entirely, omninō.

entreat, obsecrō, I.

entrust, committō, ere, misi,
missus.

envoy, lēgātus, I, m.

envy, invadeō, āre, vidi, vīsum,
with dat.

equal (*verb*), adaequō, 1; *trans.*
equal (*adj.*), pār, paris.
equestrian, equester, tris, tre.
equip, instruō, ere, strūxī,
strūctus.

erect, collocō, 1.

escape, get away (*intrans.*),
ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsum.

escort, prōsequor, I, secūtus.
especially, maximē; praeci-
puē.

establish, collocō, 1.

Etruria, Etrūria, ae, *f.*

even, etiam.

not even, nē . . . quidem,
with the emphatic word
or phrase between.

ever, at any time, unquam.

ever, always, semper.

every, omnis, e.

evidence, argūmenta, ōrum, *n.*

excel, praestō, āre, stitī.

excellent, egregius, a, um.

except, praeter, *prep. with acc.*;
with negs., nisi, conj.

excessive, nimius, a, um.

excuse (*noun*), excūsātiō, ōnis,
f.

excuse (*verb*), pūrgō, 1; ex-
cūsō, i.

exempt, liber, a, um.

exercise, ūtor, I, ūsus.

exhaust, cōnficiō, ere, fēcī,
fectus.

exhibit, praestō, āre, stitī,
stitus.

exhort, cohortor, 1.

exile, exsilium, I, *n.*

(expected, supposed, —sooner,
larger) than expected, or

supposed, opīniōne, *abl.*
of opīniō, ōnis.

extend (*thanks*), agō, ere, ēgī,
āctus.

extend, stretch, pateō, āre,
ui.

extensive, amplius, a, um.

extent, magnitūdō, inis, *f.*

extinguish, exstinguō, ere,
inxī, inctus.

eye, oculus, I, *m.*

F

Fabius, Fabius, I, *m.*

fact, rēs, rei, *f.*; as to the fact
that, quod.

Faesulae, Faesulae, ārum, *f.*

fail, dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.

faithful, fidēlis, e.

fall, cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsūrus.

fall in with, incidō, ere, incidī,
construed with in and acc.

false, falsus, a, um.

familiar, am familiar with, *perf.*
of cognōscō, ere, nōvī,
nitus, *trans.*

family, stock, genus, eris, *n.*

famous, clārus, a, um.

far, by far, longē, *adv.*

farmer, agricola, ae, *m.*

farther, ulterior, *us.*

father, pater, patris, *m.*

fault, culpa, ae, *f.*

favor (*noun*), beneficium, I, *n.*

favor (*verb*), faveō, ire, fāvī,
fautūrus, *with dat.*

fear (*noun*), timor, ōris, *m.*;
metus, ūs, *m.*

fear (*verb*), metuō, ere, ui;
vereor, ērī, itus.

(February), of February, Februārius, a, um.	following, next, posterus, a, um.
feel, sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus.	fond of, studiōsus, a, um.
fertile, ferāx, ācis.	foolish, stultus, a, um.
few, pauci, ae, a.	foot, pēs, pedis, m.
very few, perpauci, ae, a.	foot of, base of, infimus or imus, a, um.
fickle, mōbilis, e.	foot-soldier, pedes, itis, m.
fickleness, levitās, ātis, f.	for, denoting purpose, ad, prep. with acc.; denoting mo- tion, in, with acc.; for, in behalf of, in place of, prō, prep. with abl.
field, ager, agri, m.	for (conj.), nam; or enim, post-positive.
fiercely, ācriter.	forage, procure forage, pābu- lor, l.
fifteen, quīndecim.	forbid, vetō, āre, uī, itus.
fifth, quīntus, a, um.	force, compel, cōgō, ere, cōāgī, cōāctus.
fifty, quīnquāgintā.	force, vīs, vis, f.
fight, pugnō, ī.	(military) force, forces, cōpiaē, ārum, f.
fill, fill up, complēō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.	ford, vadum, l, n.
finally, postrēmō; dēnique.	foresight, prūdētia, ae, f.
find (by searching), reperiō, ire, repperī, repertus.	forest, silva, ae, f.
find, come upon, inveniō, ire, vēnī, ventus.	forget, obliviscor, l, oblītus sum.
find out something (by inves- tigation), comperiō, ire, perī, pertus.	form, make, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
find (good, bad, etc.), ūtor, ī, ūsus, with pred. abl.	former . . . (latter), ille, a, ud.
fire, ignis, is, m.	former, with reference to the present, superior, us.
first, primus, a, um.	formerly, olim.
first (adv.), primum; at first, primō.	forthwith, statim.
five, quinque.	fortification, mūnitiō, ōnis, f.
five hundred, quīngenti, ae, a.	fortify, mūniō, ire, ivī, itus.
flee, fugiō, ere, fugī, fugitūrus.	fortunate, fēlix, icis.
fleet, classis, is, f.	fortune, fortūna, ae, f.
flight, fuga, ae, f.	fortune (in sense of property), fortūnae, ārum, f.
flourishing, flōrēns, entia.	
follow, sequor, ī, secūtus; follow up, persequor, ī, secūtus.	
follower, comes, itis, m.	

forty, quadrāgintā.
 Forum, Forum, I, n.
 found, condō, ere, didī, ditus.
 fountain, fōns, fontis, m.
 four, quattuor.
 four years, quadriennium, I, n.
 fourteenth, quārtus decimus.
 fourth, quārtus, a, um.
 free (*adj.*), liber, a, um; free
 from, clear of, vacuus,
 a, um.
 free (*verb*), liberō, I.
 freedman, libertus, I, m.
 freedom, libertās, ātis, f.
 frequent, crēber, bra, brum.
 fresh (*of water*), dulcis, e.
 friend, amicus, I, m.; amīca,
 ae, f.
 friendly, amicus, a, um.
 friendship, amicitia, ae, f.
 frighten, terreō, ēre, uī, itus.
 from, ā, ab; from, out of, ē,
 ex; down from, dē; *prep-*
 ositions with abl.
 from the vicinity of, ā, ab,
 with abl.
 from (*after verbs of hinder-*
 ing, etc.), quō minus, nē,
 quā.
 front, frōns, frontis, f.
 fruit, fructus, ūs, m.
 Fufius, Fūsius, I, m.
 Fulvia, Fulvia, ae, f.
 full, plēnus, a, um.
 furnish, praebeō, ēre, uī, itus.
 fury, furor, ōris, m.

G

Gabinus, Gabīnius, I, m.
 gain, pariō, ere, peperī, par-

 tus, *originally, bring forth,*
 produce.
 gain possession of, potior, iri,
 itus.
 Gaius, Gāius, I, m.; *abbe-*
 viated C.
 Galba, Galba, ae, m.
 gallant, fortis, e.
 Gallic, Gallicus, a, um.
 game, lūdus, I, m.
 gate, porta, ae, f.
 gather (*trans.*), cōgō, ere,
 cōgī, cōactus.
 gather (*intrans.*), conveniō, ire,
 vēnī, ventum.
 Gaul, a Gaul, Gallus, I, m.
 Gaul, the country, Gallia, ae,
 f.
 general, dux, ducis, m.
 Geneva, Genava, ae, f.
 Gergovia, Gergovia, ae, f.
 German, Germānus, a, um;
 as noun, Germānī, ōrum,
 m.
 Germany, Germānia, ae, f.
 get ready (*trans.*), comparō, I.
 give, dō, dare, dedī, datus.
 glad, laetus, a, um.
 glorious, clārus, a, um.
 glory, glōria, ae, f.
 Gnaeus, Gnaeus, I, m.; *abbe-*
 viated Cn.
 go, eō, ire, ivī, itum.
 go around, circumeō, ire, īi,
 itus.
 go away, abeō, ire, īi, itūrus.
 go back, redeō, ire, īi, itūrus.
 go out, forth, exeō, ire, īi,
 itum.
 god, deus, I, m.

good, bonus, a, um; good fortune, fortūna, ae, f.
 Gracchus, Gracchus, I, m.
 gradually, paulatim.
 grain, frumentum, I, n.; grain supply, rēs frumentāria, rei frumentāriae, f.
 grant, concedō, ere, cessi, cessus.
 great, magnus, a, um.
 greatest (of qualities), summus, a, um.
 greatly, magnopere.
 Greece, Graecia, ae, f.
 greed, avāritia, ae, f.
 guard, a guard, cūstōs, ōdis, m.
 guard (verb), servō, I; cūstōdiō, ire, ivi, itus; be on one's guard (against), caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautūrus.

H

Haeduan (adj.), Haedus, a, um; as noun, Haedus, m.; Haedui, Haedui, ōrum.
 hand, manus, ūs, f.
 hand, be at hand, adsum, esse, adfui, adfutūrus.
 hand, be on hand, suppetō, ere, ivi or ii.
 hand over, tradō, ere, didi, ditus.
 happen, be done, fiō, fieri, factus; accidō, ere, I.
 harangue, cōntiō, ōnis, f.
 harbor, portus, ūs, m.
 harm (noun), dētrimentum, I, n.

harm, do harm, noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, with dat. of indirect obj.
 harmony, concordia, ae, f.
 hasten, press on, contendō, ere, endi, entum.
 hate, ōdi, ōdisse.
 hateful, odiōsus, a, um.
 hatred, odium, I, n.
 have, habēō, ēre, uī, itus; have something done, cūrō, I, with gerundive.
 he who, is qui.
 heap, acervus, I, m.
 headship, principātus, ūs, m.
 hear, hear of, audiō, ire, ivi, itus.
 heavy, gravis, e.
 height, altitūdō, inis, f.
 heir, hērēs, ōdis, m.
 help (noun), auxilium, I, n.
 Helvetii, Helvetians, Helvētī, ōrum, m.
 hence, hinc.
 her, suus, a, um, reflexive.
 here, hic.
 hesitate, dubitō, I.
 hide, cēlō, I; occultō, I.
 high, altus, a, um.
 high (of price), magnus, a, um.
 higher, at a higher price (with verbs of valuing, buying, and selling), plūris.
 highest (of qualities), summus, a, um.
 hill, collis, is, m.
 himself, herself, suī, sibi, sē.
 hinder, impediō, ire, ivi, itus.
 his, suus, a, um, reflexive.

	I
hither, citherior, us.	I, ego, meī.
hitherto, antea.	Ides, Idūs, uum, f.
hold, teneō, ēre, ul; of office, gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.	if, si, conj.
hold, regard, habeo, ēre, ul, itus.	If not, nisi; si nōn; si minus, when the verb is omitted.
home, domus, ūs, f.; at home, domī; from home, domō.	ignorant, ignārus, a, um.
home, to one's (their) home, domum; domōs.	illustrious, illūstris, e.
honor (noun), honor, ōris, m.; honestās, ātis, f.	immediately, statim.
hope, spēs, ei, f.	immortal, immortalis, e.
hope, hope for, spērō, l, trans.	impair, imminuō, ere, ul, ūtus.
horse, equus, l, m.	impel, indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
horseman, eques, itis, m.	impious, impius, a, um.
Hortensius, Hortēnsius, l, m.	in, in, prep. with abl.
hostage, obses, idis, m.	inasmuch as, quoniam.
hostile, inimicus, a, um.	increase, augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus.
hour, hōra, ae, f.	incredible, incredibilis, e.
house, domus, ūs, f.; in one's house, domī.	induce, indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
how, if used to introduce the sentence as a whole, quī or quō modō in direct questions, quō modō or ut in indirect; quam, if used to modify an adjective or adverb in the sentence.	indulge, indulgēō, ēre, dulcī, dultūrus.
how great, how high, quantus, a, um.	indulgence, lēnitās, ātis, f.
how many, quot, indecl.	Indutiomarus, Indutiomārus, l, m.
how much, quantum; often followed by gen. of the whole.	inexperienced, imperitus, a, um.
however, autem, post-positive.	infantry, peditātus, ūs, m.; as adj.; pedester, tris, tre.
hundred, centum.	inflamm, incendō, ere, cendi, cōnsus.
hurdle, orātēs, is, f.	inflict on, inferō, ferre, intulī, illātus; with dat.; inflict punishment, supplicium sūmere dō.
hurl, coniciō, ere, conjeci, coniectus.	influence, auctōritās, ātis, f.
	inform, certiōrem faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
	be informed, certior fiō, fieri, factus.

inhabit, incolō, ere, uī, cultus.
inherit, receive, accipiō, ere,
cēpī, ceptus.

initiate, ineō, ire, ii, itus,
injure, noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus,
with the dat., used of per-
sons; laedō, ere, laesi, lae-
sus, used of both persons
and things.

injury, injūria, ae, f.

innocent, innocēns, entis.

inquire, quaerō, ere, quaesivī,
itus.

institution, institūtum, i, n.

insult, contumēlia, ae, f.

intact, integer, gra, grum.

intend, cōgitō, l.

intervene, intersum, esse, fui,
futūrus.

into, in, *prep. with acc.*

invite, invitō, l.

island, insula, ae, f.

Italy, Italia, ae, f.

it, is, ea, id.

its, ejus; suus, a, um.

J

(January), of January, Jānuā-
rius, a, um.

javelin, jaculum, i, n.; pīlum,
i, n.

join (*battle*), committō, ere,
misi, missus.

join (*oneself*), conjungō, ere,
jūnxī, jūnctus.

journey, iter, itineris, n.

joy, gaudium, i, n.

judge (*noun*), jūdex, icis, m.

judge (*verb*), jūdiō, l.

Julius Caesar, Jūlius Caesar,
Jūli Caesaris, m.

(June), of June, Jūnius, a, um.

Jupiter, Juppiter, Jovis, m.

just, jūstus, a, um.

just, just now, modo.

just as, sicut.

K

Kalends, Kalendae, ārum, f.

keep, keep in, confine, teneō,
ēre, uī.

keep apart, distineō, ēre, uī,
tentus.

keep away, ward off, arceō,
ēre, uī.

keep from, keep away from
(*tr.*), prohibeō, ēre, uī,
itus.

kill, occidō, ere, cidi, cismus.

kind, genus, eris, n.; modus,
i, m.

kindness, beneficium, i, n.

king, rēx, rēgis, m.

knight, eques, itis, m.

know, understand, sciō, ire,
ivi, itus.

know, be familiar with, per-
fect tenses of cognōscō,
ere, nōvi, nitus.

not know, nesciō, ire, ii.

knowledge, scientia, ae, f.

L

Labienus, Labiēnus, i, m.

labor, labor, ōris, m.

lack (*verb*), careō, ēre, uī, itū-
rus; be lacking, dēsum,
dēesse, dēfui, dēfutūrus.

land (<i>noun</i>), ager, agrī, <i>m</i> .	learn (<i>by study</i>), discō, ere, didici.
land, as opposed to the water, terra, ae, <i>f</i> .	learn, find out, comperiō, ire, perī, pertus.
land (<i>verb</i>) <i>trans.</i> , expōnō, ere, posui, positus.	leave, relinquo, ere, liqui, litus.
language, lingua, ae, <i>f</i> .	left, remaining, reliquus, a, um.
large, magnus, a, um.	left (<i>hand</i>), sinister, tra, trum.
in large part, magnam partem; bonam partem.	legion, legiō, ōnis, <i>f</i> .
so large, tantus, a, um.	lend (<i>help</i>), ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus; be lent, be added, accēdō, ere, cessi, cessurus.
last, final, ultimus, a, um.	Lentulus, Lentulus, I, <i>m</i> .
last, previous, proximus, a, um.	less, <i>adj.</i> , minor; <i>adv.</i> , minus.
later, post, postea.	lest, nē.
latter, the latter of two already mentioned, hīc, haec, hōc.	let go, smittō, ere, misi, missus.
law, the law, jūs, jūris, <i>n</i> .	letter, of the alphabet, littera, ae, <i>f</i> .; letter, epistle, litterae, ārum, <i>f</i> .; or epistula, ae, <i>f</i> .
law, statute, lēx, lēgis, <i>f</i> .	liberty, libertās, ātis, <i>f</i> .
law-court, basilica, ae, <i>f</i> .	lieutenant, lēgātus, I, <i>m</i> .
lay aside, lay down, dēpōnō, ere, posui, itus.	life, vita, ae, <i>f</i> .
lay bare, patefaciō, ere, feci, factus.	like, similis, e.
lay upon, inferō, ferre, tuli, illātus.	likewise, item; also expressed by Idem, in agreement with subject.
lay waste, vāstō, I.	Lilybaeum, Lilybaeum, I, <i>n</i> .
lead, lead on, dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	line, line of battle, aciēs, ōi, <i>f</i> .
lead across, trādūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	Liscus, Liscus, I, <i>m</i> .
lead back, redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	listen, listen to, audiō, ire, ivi, itus, with acc.
lead forth, lead out, ēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	Litaviccus, Litaviccus, I, <i>m</i> .
lead on, indūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus.	little, a little, paulum.
leader, dux, ducis, <i>m</i> .	very little, minimum; paululum, with gen.
leading man, princeps, ipis, <i>m</i> .	little while before or ago, paulō ante.

live, vivō, ere, vixi, victūrus.

live, dwell, habitō, 1.

long, longus, a, um.

long, long time, diū, *adv.*;
already for a long time,
jam diū; no longer, jam
nōn.

lose, amittō, ere, misi, missus,
the general word; perdō,
ere, perdidī, itus, *where*
the responsibility of the
subject is implied.

loss, damnum, 1, n.

love, amor, ōris, m.

love, amō, 1.

low (*of price*), parvus, a, um.

lower, inferior, us.

loyal, fidēlis, e.

loyalty, fidēs, eī, f.

Lucius, Lūcius, 1, m., *abbreviated* L.

Lucullus, Lūcullus, 1, m.

M

Macedonia, Macedonia, ae, f.

magistracy, magistrate, magistrātus, ūs, m.

magnitude, magnitūdō, inis, f.

maintain, retineō, ēre, ui, tentus.

make, faciō, ere, feci, factus.

make answer, respondeō,
ēre, spondi, spōnsus.

make (*somebody or something safe, bold, clear, etc.*), reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus; faciō *may also be used.*

man, homō, inis, m., *the general term*; man as opposed

to woman, or as a complimentary designation, vir viri, m.

manage, administrō, 1.

Manlius, Mānlius, 1, m.

many, multi, ae, a; so many, tot, *indecl.*

march (*noun*), iter, itineris, n. (March), of March, Mārtius, a, um.

march (*verb*), iter faciō, ere, feci, factus.

march forth, march out, ēgredior, 1, gressus sum.

Marcus, Mārcus, 1, m.; *abbreviated* M.

maritime, maritimus, a, um.

Marseilles, Massilia, ae, f.

massed together, cōfartus, a, um.

matter, thing, rēs, rei, f.

(May), of May, Majus, a, um.
may, licet, ēre, licuit, *with the subjunctive or inf.*

meanwhile, intereā.

meet (*trans. or intrans.*), conveniō, ire, vēni, ventus;
meet, encounter, oppetō, ere, ivi, Itus.

memory, memoria, ae, f.

Menapii, Menapii, ōrum, m.

mention, commemorō, 1.

merely, tantum.

message, nūntius, 1, m.

Messalla, Messalla, ae, m.

Messana, Messāna, ae, f.

messenger, nūntius, 1, m.

Metellus, Metellus, 1, m.

middle, middle of, medius, a, um.

midnight, media nox, mediae
noctis, *f.*

midst, midst of, medius, *a, um.*

mile, mille passūs, *lit.*, thou-
sand paces; *pl.*, milia
passuum.

military, militāris, *e*; military
science or matters, rēs
militāris, rei militāris, *f.*

mind, animus, *i, m.*

mindful, memor, *oris.*

mine, meus, *a, um.*

minor, lesser, minor, *us.*

mistake, make a mistake,
peccō, *l.*

Mithridatic, Mithridaticus, *a,*
um.

Molo, Molō, ōnis, *m.*

money, pecūnia, *ae, f.*

month, mēnsis, *is, m.*

monument, monumentum, *i, n.*

more, amplius; magis, *adv.*

more, plūs, plūris, *n., sub-*
stantive.

Morini, Morinī, ōrum, *m.*

most, plērique, aequē, aque.

for the most part, maximam
partem.

mother, māter, mātris, *f.*

mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*

move, affect, moveō, ēre, mōvī,
mōtus; move (*make a*
motion), cōnseō, ēre, uī,
cōnsus.

move out, move away, dē-
migrō, *l.*

much, multus, *a, um*; *adverb-*
ially, multum.

multitude, multitudō, inis, *f.*

murder (*noun*), caedēs, *is, f.*

murder, occidō, ere, cīdi, cīsus.
murderer, interfectō, ōris, *m.*
my, meus, *a, um.*

N

name (*noun*), nōmen, inis, *n.*

name (*verb*), nōminō, *l.*

Nantuates, Nantuātēs, ium, *m.*

Naples, Neāpolis, *is, f.*

Narbo, Narbō, ōnis, *m.*

near, neighboring, finitimus,
a, um.

near, with town names, *ad,*
prep. with acc.; with other
words, prope, *prep. with*
acc.

nearer, propius, *adv. and prep.*
with acc.

nearest, proximus, *a, um.*

nearly, prope.

necessary, it is necessary,
necesse est.

need, there is need, opus est.

nefarious, nefārius, *a, um.*

neglect, neglegō, ere, lēxi, lēc-
tus.

neighbor, vicinus, *i, m.*

neighborhood, in, or to, the
neighborhood of, *ad, prep.*
with acc.

neighboring, finitimus, *a, um.*

neither . . . nor, neque . .
neque; nec . . . nec.

Nervii, Nervii, ōrum, *m.*

never, numquam.

nevertheless, tamen.

new, novus, *a, um.*

news, nūntius, *i, m., or nūntil,*
ōrum; as *gen. of the whole*
novī.

next, proximus, a, um.

Niger, Niger, grī, m.

night, nox, noctis, f.

ninth, nōnus, a, um.

no, nūllus, a, um.

no, *with adjectives used substantively*, nēmō (*defective*).

no one, nēmō (*defective*);
nē quis.

nobility, nōbilitās, ātis, f.

noble, nōbilis, e; nobles, nō-
bilēs, ium, m.

Nones, Nōnae, ārum, f.

nor, neque or nec.

not, nōn, nē.

if . . . not, nisi.

(not), is not? does not? etc.,
nōnne.

not even, nē . . . quidem,
with the emphatic word between.

not know, nesciō, īre, ivī, or
īl.

not only . . . but also, nōn
solum . . . sed etiam.

not that, nōn quō.

not yet, nōndum.

nothing, nihil.

(November), of November,
November, bris, e.

Noviodunum, Noviodūnum, I,
n.

now, already, jam.

now, at present time, nunc.

now, accordingly, igitur.

nowhere, nūquam.

number, numerus, I, m.

numbers, multitūdō, inis, f.

(numbers), in great num-
bers, frequēns, entis.

O

O, Ō, *interjection*.

oath, jūs jūrāndum, jūris, jū-
randī, n.

obey, pārēō, ēre, uī, itūrus.

observe, servō, l.

occupy, occupō, l.

occur, fiō, fieri, factus.

Ocean, Ōceanus, I, m.

Octavian, Octāviānus, I, m.

Octavius, Octāvius, I, m.

(October), of October, Octō-
ber, bris, bre.

Octodurus, Octodūrus, I, m.

of, from, ā, ab, *prep. with abl.*

of, concerning, dē, *prep.*
with abl.

of (*partitive*), ē, ex.

offer, dō, dare, dedi, datus.

offer battle, proeliō laceſsō,
ere, laceſſivī, laceſſitus;
lit. harass by battle.

office, honor, ōris, m.; magis-
trātus, ūs, m.

often, saepe.

old, vetus, eris.

old man, senex, senis, m.

omit, omittō, ere, misi, missus.

on, in, *prep. with abl.*

on, concerning, dē, *prep.*
with abl.

on all sides, from all sides,
undique.

once, once upon a time, quon-
dam; ōlim.

at once, statim.

one, ūnus, a, um.

one another, *use the reflexive*
pronoun.

one . . . another, <i>alius</i> . . . <i>alius</i> .	outside, <i>extrā</i> , <i>prep. with acc.</i>
the one . . . the other, <i>alter</i> . . . <i>alter</i> .	overflow, <i>redundō</i> , <i>l.</i>
only, <i>tantum</i> .	overtake, <i>cōnsequor</i> , <i>l.</i> , <i>secūtus</i> .
only one, <i>ūnus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ; <i>sōlus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	overthrow, <i>ēvertō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>verti</i> , <i>versus</i> .
onset, <i>impetus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m</i> .	owe, <i>dēbeō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>ui</i> , <i>itus</i> .
open, <i>aperiō</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>ui</i> , <i>ertus</i> .	
openly, <i>apertē</i> ; <i>palam</i> .	P
opinion, deliberate judgment, <i>sententia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .	pace, <i>passus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m</i> .
opportunity, <i>facultās</i> , <i>ātis</i> , <i>f</i> ; <i>occāsiō</i> , <i>ōnis</i> , <i>f</i> .	pacify, <i>pācō</i> , <i>l.</i>
oppress, <i>premō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>pressi</i> , <i>pressus</i> .	pain, <i>dolor</i> , <i>ōris</i> , <i>m</i> .
optimates, <i>optimātēs</i> , <i>ium</i> , <i>m</i> .	pains, care, <i>diligentia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
or, <i>aut</i> ; <i>vel</i> .	pains-taking, <i>diligēns</i> , <i>entia</i> .
or, in second member of a double question, <i>an</i> or <i>-ne</i> .	panic, <i>pavor</i> , <i>ōris</i> , <i>m</i> .
or not, in questions, <i>annōn</i> , <i>necne</i> .	pardon, <i>venia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
oration, <i>ōrātiō</i> , <i>ōnis</i> , <i>f</i> .	part, <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i> , <i>f</i> .
orator, <i>ōrātor</i> , <i>ōris</i> , <i>m</i> .	particularly, <i>praecipuē</i> .
order (noun), <i>mandātum</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> .	partly, <i>partim</i> .
order, by the order, or at the order, <i>jussū</i> .	party, <i>partēs</i> , <i>ium</i> , <i>f</i> .
in order that, <i>ut</i> , <i>quō</i> ; in order that not, <i>nō</i> .	pass over, <i>omitto</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>mis</i> , <i>missus</i> .
order (verb), <i>jubeō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>jussi</i> , <i>jussus</i> .	pass the winter, <i>hiemō</i> , <i>l.</i>
Orgetorix, <i>Orgetorix</i> , <i>rigis</i> , <i>m</i> .	patience, <i>patientia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
other, another, <i>alius</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>ud</i> .	pay (noun), <i>stipendium</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> .
other, the other, <i>alter</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	pay (verb), <i>pendō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>pependi</i> , <i>pēnsus</i> ; <i>solvo</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>solvi</i> , <i>solūtus</i> .
others, all the others, <i>cōterī</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>a</i> .	peace, <i>pāx</i> , <i>pācis</i> , <i>f</i> .
ought, <i>dēbeō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>ui</i> , <i>itus</i> .	Pedius, <i>Pedius</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> .
our, our own, <i>noster</i> , <i>tra</i> , <i>trum</i> .	penalty, <i>poena</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
out of, <i>ex</i> , <i>ē</i> , <i>prep. with abl</i> .	people, <i>populus</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> .
outrage (verb), <i>abūtor</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>ūsus</i> .	perceive, <i>sentiō</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>sēnsi</i> , <i>sēnsus</i> .
	perform, <i>fungor</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>fūctus sum</i> .
	peril, <i>periculum</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> .
	period of life, <i>aetās</i> , <i>ātis</i> , <i>f</i> .
	perish, die, <i>intereō</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>itūrus</i> .

permanent, sempiternus, a, um.
 permit, permittō, ere, mīsi,
 missus; sinō, ere, sivi,
 situs; be permitted, it is
 permitted, licet, ēre, uit.
 persuade, persuādeō, ēre,
 suāsī, suāsum.

Philippic, Philippica, ae, f.
 philosopher, sapiēns, entis, m.
 picked, chosen, dēlēctus, a,
 um.

pilot, gubernātor, ōris, m.
 pirate, praedō, ōnis, m.
 Piso, Pīsō, ōnis, m.
 pitch, pōnō, ere, posui, itus.
 pity, it excites pity, miseret,
 miserēre, miseruit, *imper-*
sonal; also misereor, ēri,
 itus.

place, locus, i, m.
 place, colloco, i; place, pitch
 (a camp), pōnō, ere, posui,
 positus.

place around, circumdō, are,
 dedi, datus.

place before, antepōnō, ere,
 posui, positus.

place in charge, place in
 command over, place
 over, praeſciō, ere, ſciō,
 ſectus, with the dat. of in-
 direct obj.

plan (noun), cōnsilium, i, n.
 plan (verb), cōgitō, i.

Plancus, Plancus, i, m.

please, placeō, ēre, ui, iturus.

plot (noun), Insidiae, ārum, f.

plot (verb), cōgitō, i.

plunder (noun), praeda, ae, f.

plunder (verb), spoliō, i.

Pompey, Pompejus, ei, m.

popularity, grātia, ae, f.

possess, possideō, ēre, sēdi, ses-
 sua.

(possession), gain possession
 of, potior, Irī, itus sum.

post, place, locus, i, m.; pl.
 loca, ōrum, n.

power, potestās, ātis, f.; po-
 tentia, ae, f.

powerful, potēns, entis, m.

practice, ūsus, ūs, m.

praetor, praetor, ōris, m.

praise (noun), laus, laudis, f.

praise (verb), laudō, i.

precede, antecēdō, ere, cessi,
 cessurus.

prefer, mālō, mālī, mālui.

prepare, prepare for, parō, i,
 with acc.

prepared, parātus, a, um.

present, be present, adsum,
 esse, fui, futurus.

preserve, cōservō, i.

prestige, auctōritās, ātis, f.

pretend, simulō, i.

prevail over, vincō, ere, vici,
 victus.

prevent, dēterreō, ēre, ui, itus;
 prohibeō, ēre, ui, itus;
 arceō ēre, ui.

previously, before, antea, adv.

prisoner, captive, captivus, i,
 m.

private, privātus, a, um.

Procillus, Procillus, i, m.

procure, get ready, parō, i.

profession, ars, artis, f.

promise (noun), pollicītātiō,
 ōnis, f.

promise (*verb*), polliceor, *ēri*,
itus; prōmittō, ere, mīal,
missus.

propose, prōpōnō, ere, posui,
positus.

proscribe, prōscribō, ere, scripsi,
scriptus.

prosecutor, āctor, *ōris*, *m*.

protect, prōtegō, ere, tēxi,
tēctus; tueor, *ēri*.

protection, praesidium, *i*, *n*.

provide, provide for, cūrō, *i*.

provided, provided that, dum;
provided only, dum modo.

province, prōvincia, ae, *f*.

provincials, socii, *ōrum*, *m*.

prudence, prūdētia, ae, *f*.

public, publicus, a, um.

publish, ēdō, ere, ēdidī, itus.

Publius, Pūblius, *i*, *m*.; *abbreviated*, *P*.

punishment, supplicium, *i*, *n*.

purpose, cōnsilium, *i*, *n*.

pursue, sequor, *i*, secūtus;
persequor, *i*, secūtus.

pursuit, studium, *i*, *n*.

put in charge, praeſciō, ere,
fēci, fectus; *governs acc.*
and dat.

put to death, interficiō, ere,
fēci, fectus,

put to flight, to rout, fugō, *i*.

Q

quaestor, quaestor, *ōris*, *m*.

quickly, celeriter.

Quinctius, Quīnotius, *i*, *m*.

Quintus, Quīntus, *i*, *m*.; *ab-*
breivated, *Q*.

Quirites, Roman citizens,
Quiritēs, ium, *m*.

R

rank, dignitās, ātis, *f*.

rashly, temere.

ratify, cōnfirmō, *i*.

ravage, vexō, *i*; populor, *i*.

read, legō, ere, lēgi, lēctus.

read (*aloud*), recitō, *i*.

ready, parātus, a, um.

reap, capiō, ere, cēpi, captus.

reason, causa, ae, *f*.

receive, accipiō, ere, cēpi, cep-
tus.

recent, recēns, entis.

reckon, numerō, *i*; habēō.

recognize, cognōscō, ere,
gnōvi, gnītus.

recollection, memoria, ae, *f*.

recount, enumerō, *i*.

recover, recuperō, *i*.

reduce, redigō, ere, ēgi, āctus.

refuse, recūsō, *i*.

regal power, rēgnum, *i*, *n*.

regard, habēō, ēre, ui, itus;
existimō, *i*.

regret, it causes regret, paeni-
tet, ēre, uit, *impersonal*.

reject, respuō, ere, ui,

rejoice, gaudeō, ēre, gāvīsus.

relieve, free from, liberō, *i*.

relying, frētus, a, um.

remain, maneō, ēre, mānsi,
mānsūrus.

remaining, remainder of, *in*
plu., reliquus, a, um; *for*
sing. use reliqua pars
with dependent gen.



remember, bear in mind, meminī, isse; reminiscor, I, supplies the present participle of meminī.	retain, retineō, ēre, uī, tentus.
Remi, Rēmī, ōrum, m.	retreat (noun), receptus, ūs, m.
remind, admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.	retreat (verb), recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, with the reflexive.
remove, tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus.	return (noun), reditus, ūs, m.
render (thanks), agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.	return (verb), go back, redeō, ire, ii, itum; revertor, I.
renew, renovō, I.	return (trans.), reddō, ere, reddidī, itus.
repair, reficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.	reveal, indicō, I; patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
repent, it repents, paenitet, ēre, uit, impersonal.	review, recognoscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.
reply, respondeō, ēre, respondi, respōsus.	revolt, dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
report, announce, pūntiō, I; dēferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.	reward (noun), praemium, I, n.
report, fāma, ae, f.; nūntius, I, m.	reward (verb), remūneror, I.
reproach, incūsō, I.	Rhine, Rhēnus, I, m.
republic, rēs pūblica, rei pūblīcae, f.	Rhone, Rhodanus, I, m.
repulse, repellō, ere, reppulī, pulsus.	rich, dives, itis.
reputation, fāma, ae, f.	right, iūs, iūris, n.
request, petō, ere, Ivī, or ii, itus.	rightly, rēctē.
resist, resistō, ere, restitī, with dat.	rise up, cōsurgō, ere, surrēxi, surrēctum.
resolution of the Senate, senātūs cōsultum, I, n.	risk, periculum, I, n.
(resolve), it is resolved, placet, ēre, uit, lit., it pleases.	river, flūmen, inia, n.
rest, the rest, cēteri, ae, a; with the sing., reliqua pars.	road, iter, itineris, n.; via, ae, f.
restore, replace, restituō, ere, ui, ūtus; restore, return, reddō, ere, reddidī, red-ditus.	Roman, Rōmānus, a, um; as noun, Rōmānus, I, m.
	Rome, Rōma, ae, f.
	Roscius, Rōscius, I, m.
	rouse, sollicitō, I.
	rout, put to rout, fugō, I.
	route, iter, itineris, n.
	rower, rēmex, igis, m.
	ruin, ruīna, ae, f.
	rule (noun), imperium, I, n.

rule (*verb*), imperō, 1.
 rumor, rūmor, ōris, *m*.
 runaway slave, fugitīvus, 1, *m*.

S

Sabinus, Sabīnus, 1, *m*.
 sacred, sacer, ora, orum;
 sāctus, a, um.
 safe, tūtus, a, um · salvus, a, um.
 safety, salūs, ūtis, *f*.
 sail (*verb*), nāvīgō, 1.
 sake, for the sake, causā (*abl.*)
 with gen.; the gen. always
 precedes.
 sally, ēruptiō, ōnis, *f*.
 salute, salūtō, 1.
 same, idem, eadem, idem.
 save, servō, 1.
 say, dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.
 scale (*trans.*), trāscendō, ere,
 endi,
 scarcely, vix.
 scattered, rārus, a, um.
 Scipio, Scīpiō, ōnis, *m*.
 scout, explorātor, ōris, *m*.
 sea, mare, is, *n*.
 seal, signum, 1, *n*.
 seamanship, rēs nauticae, rē-
 rum nauticārum, *f*.
 second, secundus, a, um.
 second time, iterum.
 secure, procure, parō, 1; se-
 cure one's request, im-
 petrō, 1.
 see, videō, ēre, vidī, vīsus;
 see to it, prōvideō; cūrō,
 1.
 seek, petō, ere, ivī (īf), itus.
 seem, videor, ēri, vīsus.
 Seine, Sēquana, ae, *f*.

seize, occupō, 1.
 self, oneself, suī, sibi, sē.
 self, i.e., I myself, you your-
 self, etc., ipse in apposition
 with a noun or pronoun.
 sell, vēndō, ere, vēndidī, vēn-
 ditus.
 Senate, senātus, ūs, *m*; sen-
 ate-house, cūria, ae, *f*.
 senator, senātor, ōris, *m*.
 send, mittō, ere, misi, missus.
 send ahead, praemittō, ere,
 misi, missus.
 send back, remittō, ere,
 misi, missus.
 (September), of September,
 September, bris, brē.
 Sequani, Sēquani, ōrum, *m*.
 serious, gravis, e.
 set, appoint, cōnstituō, ere, uī,
 ūtus.
 set forth (*trans.*), expōnō, ere,
 posuī, positus.
 set on fire, incendō, ere, cendī,
 cōnsus.
 set out, proficiscor, 1, fectus.
 set up, collocō, 1.
 settle, collocō, 1.
 seven, septem.
 seven hundred, septingentī, ae,
 a.
 seven hundredth, septingen-
 tēsimus, a, um.
 seventh, septimus, a, um.
 several, complūrēs, a or ia.
 severe (*of persons*), sevērus, a,
 um; (*of things*), gravis, e.
 severity, sevērītās, ātis, *f*.
 Sextius, Sextius, 1, *m*.
 Sextus, Sextus, 1, *m*.

shield, scūtum, <i>I, n.</i>	so, thus (<i>of manner</i>), sic, ita
ship, nāvis, <i>is, f.</i> ; ship of war, nāvis longa.	so great, tantus, <i>a, um.</i>
shore, litus, <i>oris, n.</i>	so greatly, tantopere.
short, brevis, <i>e.</i>	so many, tot, <i>indeclinable.</i>
shout, clāmō, <i>l.</i>	so much, tantopere.
show, ostendō, <i>ere, endī, entus</i> ; show (<i>oneself</i>), praestō, <i>āre, praestiti, praestitus.</i>	soldier, miles, <i>itis, m.</i>
side, latus, <i>eris, n.</i>	some, something, aliquis, aliqua, aliquid or aliquod.
Sicilians, Siculi, <i>ōrum, m.</i>	nōnnūllus, <i>a, um.</i>
Sicily, Sicilia, <i>ae, f.</i>	some one, aliquis.
(side), from all sides, on all sides, undique; this side of, citrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	some . . . others, alii . . . alii.
siege, obsidiō, <i>ōnis, f.</i>	some (<i>persons</i>), nōnnūlli, <i>ōrum.</i>
sight, cōspectus, <i>ūs, m.</i>	somehow or other, nesciō quō pactō.
Silanus, Silānus, <i>I, m.</i>	son, filius, <i>I, m.</i>
silent, be silent, become silent, taceō, <i>ēre, uī, itus.</i>	soon, quickly, mox, cito; soon after, paulō post.
silently, silentiō.	as soon as, simul atque (<i>ae</i>).
since (<i>causal</i>), cum; <i>as prep., ex, with abl.</i>	sooner, citius.
six, sex.	Spain, Hispānia, <i>ae, f.</i>
six hundred, sexcentī, <i>ae, a.</i>	Spanish, Hispānus, <i>a, um.</i>
sixteen, sēdecim.	spare, parcō, <i>ere, peperci, par-sūrus, with dat.</i>
sixteenth, sextus decimus.	speak, loquor, <i>I, locūtus</i> ; dicō, <i>ere, dixi, dictus.</i>
sixth, sextus, <i>a, um.</i>	spear, tēlum, <i>I, n.</i>
sixty, sexāgintā.	speech, ōrātiō, <i>ōnis, f.</i>
size, magnitūdō, <i>inis, f.</i>	speed, celeritās, <i>ātis, f.</i>
skilled, perītus, <i>a, um.</i>	spend, dēgō, <i>ere, dēgī.</i>
slaughter, caedēs, <i>is, f.</i>	spring, vēr, vērīs, <i>n.</i>
slave, servus, <i>I, m.</i>	stand, stō, <i>āre, steti, statūrus</i> ;
slavery, servitūs, <i>ūtis, f.</i>	stand around (<i>trans.</i>), circūmatō, <i>āre, stiti.</i>
slay, occidō, <i>ere, cidi, cīsus.</i>	standard, signum, <i>I, n.</i>
slinger, funditor, <i>ōris, m.</i>	state, civitās, <i>ātis, f.</i>
small, parvus, <i>a, um.</i>	station, collocō, <i>l.</i>
smoothness, lēnitās, <i>ātis, f.</i>	statue, statua, <i>ae, f.</i> ; signum, <i>I, n.</i>
so (<i>of degrees</i>), tam, adeō.	

- stayer, supporter, Stator, ōris, *m.*
 steadfastness, cōstantia, ac, *f.*
 still (*temporal*), adhūc; still (= *nevertheless*), tamen.
 stir up, excitō, *l.*
 stone, lapis, idis, *m.*
 storm, tempestās, ātis, *f.*
 (story), the story goes, trāditur, trādī, trāditum est, *lit. it is handed down.*
 strange, novus, a, um.
 stream, flūmen, inis, *n.*
 strength, virēs, ium, *f.*; *pl. of vis.*
 strengthen, fortify, mūniō, ire, ivi, itus.
 strict, sevērus, a, um.
 strive, nitor, *I*, nixus or nisus.
 strong, validus, a, um.
 sturdy, fortis, e.
 subdue, pacify, pācō, *l.*
 substitute, substituō, ere, uī, ūtus.
 such, tālis, e; such as, quālis, e.
 sudden, repentinus, a, um; subitus, a, um.
 suddenly, subitō.
 suddenness, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 Suebi, Suēbi, ōrum, *m.*
 Suessiones, Suessionēs, um, *m.*
 Sugambri, Sugambri, ōrum, *m.*
 suffer, patior, *I*, passus sum.
 suffer from, labōrō, *l.*
 sufficient, sufficiently, satis.
 suitable, idōneus, a, um.
 suited, accommodātus, a, um.
 summer, aestās, ātis, *f.*
- summit of, summus, a, um, *limiting a substantive.*
 summon, vocō, *l*; convocō, *l*; arcessō, ere, ivi, itus.
 supplies, commeātus, ūs, *m.*
 support, aid (*noun*), subsidium, *I*, *n.*
 support (*verb*), dēfendō, ere, fendi, fēnsus.
 surpass, praecōdō, ere, cessi, cessurus; superō, *l.*
 surrender (*noun*), dēditiō, ōnis, *f.*
 surrender (*verb*), of persons, dēdō, ere, dēdidi, dēditus, with reflexive pron.; of things, trādō, ere, trādidi, trāditus.
 surround, circumveniō, ire, vēni, ventus; circumeō, ire, ii, itus; circumdō, dare, dedi, datus.
 suspect, suspicor, *l.*
 suspicion, suspiciō, ōnis, *f.*
 swamp, palūs, ūdis, *f.*
 swarm, agmen, inis, *n.*
 swiftiness, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 sword, gladius, *I*, *m.*
 Syracuse, Syrācūsae, ārum, *f.*
 Syracusans, Syrācūsāni, ōrum, *m.*
- T
- take, capiō, ere, cōpi, captus; of punishment, sūmō, ere, sūmpsi, sūmptus.
 take away, tollō, ere, sustuli, sublātus.
 take from, adimō, ere, ēmi, ēmptus.
 take by storm, expugnō, *l.*

take possession, occupō, 1 ; possideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus.	that, ille, illa, illud ; is ea, id ; that of yours, iste, ista, istud.
take (with one), addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.	that (rel. pron.), quī, quae, quod.
talent, ingenium, 1, n.	that, in order that, ut ; quī, quae, quod with the sub- junctive ; with compar- atives, quō.
talk, dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.	that, lest, with verbs of fear- ing, nē.
tamper with, sollicit, sollicitō, 1.	that not, in order that not, nē.
tarry, moror, 1.	that not, with verbs of fear- ing, ut.
teach, doceō, ēre, uī, doctus.	that (of result), ut ; that not, ut nōn.
taught, ēdoctus.	that, the fact that, as to the fact that, quod, conj.
teacher, praeceptor, ōris, m. ; praeceprix, icis, f.	that, on the ground that, quod.
tear down, rescindō, ere, scidī, soissus ; diruō, ere, rūī, rūtus.	that, after verbs of doubt- ing, etc., quīn, lit. why not ?
tell, say, dicō, ere, dixī, dic- tus.	the . . . the (with compara- tives), quō . . . eō.
temper, animus, 1, m.	theft, furtum, 1, n.
temple, aedēs, is, f. ; templum, 1, n. When used with precision, aedēs refers to the building only, while templum includes the con- secrated area as well.	their, their own, suus, a, um.
ten, decem.	then, afterwards, deinde.
tend, pertineō, ēre, uī.	then, accordingly, igitur.
tenor, sentiment, sententia, ae, f.	then, at that time, tum.
tenth, decimus, a, um.	there, ibi.
terms, conditions, condiciōnēs, um, f.	therefore, itaque ; or igitur following one or more words of the sentence ; propterea.
terrify, terreō, ēre, uī, territus ; greatly terrify, perterreō, ēre, uī, itus.	thick, crassus, a, um.
territory, finēs, ium, m.	thing, rēs, rei, f.
Teutons, Teutonī, um, m.	thing, a thing which, id quod, or simply quod.
than, quam, conj.	
thanks, grātiae, ārum, f.	
thanksgiving, supplicātiō, ōnis, f.	

think, putō, 1; sentiō, Ire, sēnsī, sēnsus; arbitror, 1. think, reflect, oōgitō, 1. think, regard, existimō, 1. third, tertius, a, um. third, third part, tertia pars. thirteenth, tertius decimus. thirty, trīgintā. this, hīc, haec, hōc; this side of, citrā, prep. with acc. thither, eō. those (as antecedent of rela- tive), ei, eae, ea. thou, tū, tuī. though, quamquam, quamvis, etāī, cum. thousand, mille, pl. milia, ium, n. threaten, immineō, āre; threaten (to do some- thing), minor, 1. threats, minae, ārum, f. three, trēs, tria. three days, trīdium, 1, n. three hundred, trecentī, ae, a. three times, ter, adv. three years, triennium, 1, n. through, through the instru- mentality of, per, prep. with acc. throw, jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactus. throw into confusion, per- turbō, 1. thus, ita; sic. thwart, obsistō, ere, obstiti, with dat. Tiberius, Tiberius, 1, m. till, dum, dōneo, quoad, conj. till, ut to, ad, prep. with acc.	time, tempus, oris, n. tithe, decuma, ae, f. Titurius, Titūrius, 1, m. Titus, Titus, 1, m. to, ad, prep. with acc. to which, whither, quō, adv. to-day, hodiē. to-morrow, crās. too, too much, nimium, adv. (too), and that too, et is, ea, id. top of, summus, a, um. Tolosa, Toulouse, Tolōsa, ae, f. towards (of feeling), in, ergā, with acc.; of motion, ad, with acc. town, oppidum, 1, n. transport, trānsportō, 1. treachery, insidiae, ārum, f.; perfidia, ae, f. treaty, foedus, eris, n. trench, fossa, ae, f. Treveri, Trēveri, ōrum, m. trial, jūdicium, 1, n. tribe, gēns, gentis, f. tribunate, tribūnātus, ūs, m. tribune, tribūnus, 1, m.; tribune of the people, tribūnus plēbis. tribute, stipendium, 1, n. troops, cōpiae, ārum, f. true, vērus, a, um. trust, cōfidō, ere, fīsus, cēmi- dep. trusty, fidēlis, e. try, conor, 1. turn, convertō, ere, vertī, versus. Tusculum, Tusculum, 1, n. twelfth, duodecimas, a, um. twelve, duodecim.
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twenty, viginti.

two, duo, duae, duo.

two days, biduum, I, *n*.

two hundred, ducenti, *ae, a*.

two years, biennium, I, *n*.

tyrant, tyrannus, I, *m*.

U

Ubii, Ubii, ōrum, *m*.

unbroken, uninjured, integer,
gra, grum.

uncertain, incertus, *a, um*.

uncle, avunculus, I, *m*.

undergo, subeō, ire, ii, itūrus.

understand, intellegō, ere, lēxi,
lēctus.

undertake, suscipiō, ere, cēpi,
ceptus.

unharmcd, incolumis, *e*.

unjust, injūstus, *a, um*.

unless, nisi.

unless indeed, nisi vērō,
nisi forte.

unpopularity, invidia, *ae, f*.

until, dum, dōlec, quoad; *as
prep., ad with acc.*

unwilling, invitus, *a, um*.

be unwilling, nōlō, nōlle,
nōluī.

uprightness, probitās, ātis, *f*.

uprising, tumultus, ūs, *m*.;
mōtus, ūs, *m*.

urge, hortor, I.

us, nōs, nostrum, nostrī, *pl. of
ego*.

use (*noun*), ūsus, ūs, *m*.

use (*verb*), ūtor, I, ūsus.

Usipetes, Usipetēs, *um, m*.

utter, dicō, ere, dixi, dictus.

utterance, vōx, vōcis, *f*.

V

valiantly, fortiter.

valley, vallis, *is, f*.

valor, virtūs, ūtis, *f*.

value, aestimō, I.

vanquish, vinoō, ere, viol,
victus.

Veneti, Venetī, ōrum, *m*.

(vengeance), take vengeance
on, ulciscor, I, ultus.

venture, audeō, ēre, ausus.

Veragri, Veragrī, ōrum, *m*.

Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix,
rīgis, *m*.

Verrēs, Verrēs, *is, m*.

versed in, peritus, *a, um*.

very, with adjectives, expressed
by the superlative degree;
elsewhere, valdē.

with substantives, ipse, *a, um*;
with superlatives, vel.

very many, complūrēs, *ia*.

Vesontio, Vesontio, ōnis, *m*.

Vestal Virgin, virgō Vestālīs,
virginis Vestālīs, *f*.

veteran, veterānus, *a, um*.

vice, improbitās, ātis, *f*.

vicinity, in the vicinity of, for
the vicinity of, ad, with
acc.

victory, victōria, *ae, f*.

village, vicus, I, *m*.

violate, violō, I.

Viromandui, Viromandui,
ōrum, *m*.

virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f*.

visit, adeō, ire, ii, itus; visit
(with punishment, etc.),
afficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.

voice, vōx, vōcis, *f.*

Volusenus, Volusēnus, *i, m.*

W

wage, gerō, ere, gessi, gestus.

wait, expectō, *i.*

wall, mūrus, *i, m.*; wall of a house, paries, etis, *m.*

war, bellum, *i, n.*

war-chariot, essedum, *i, n.*

ward off, dēpellō, ere, puli, pulsus.

warlike, bellicōsus *a, um.*

warn, moneō, ēre, uī, itus. (warning), give a warning, admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.

watch, vigilia, *ae, f.*

water, aqua, *ae, f.*

way, manner, modus, *i, m.*

way, route, iter, itineris, *n.*

weak, debilis, *e.*

weakness, infirmitās, ātis, *f.*

weakened, cōfectus, *a, um.*

wealth, divitiæ, ārum, *f.*

wealthy, dives, itis.

weapons, arma, ōrum, *n.*

welcome, grātus, *a, um.*

well, bene.

what (*interrog.*), quid, *subst.*;

what kind, nature, of

what nature, quālis, *e.*

whatever, quisquis, quicquid.

when? quandō.

when (*relative*), cum, ut, ubi.

whenever, ut, cum.

where? ubi.

where (*relative*), ubi; wherever, ubicunque.

whether, num, -ne.

whether . . . or, utrum . . .

an; whether . . . not, nōne.

which, quī, quæ, quod.

while, dum, dōnec, *conj.*

whither, quō.

who? quis.

who, which (*rel. pron.*), quī, quæ, quod.

who (does) not, who (is) not, quīn.

whole, tōtus, *a, um.*

why? cūr, quid, quam ob rem

why not, after nūlla causa est, etc., quīn.

wicked, scelerātus, *a, um.*

wickedness, scelus, eris, *n.*

wide, lātus, *a, um.*

wife, uxor, ōris, *f.*

will, testāmentum, *i, n.*

willingly, readily, libenter.

win, attain, adipiscor, *i, adeptus*; win over, conciliō, *i.*

winter, hiems, emis, *f.*

winter quarters, hiberna, ōrum, *n.*

wisdom, sapientia, *ae, f.*

wise, sapiēns, entis.

wish, volō, velle, volui.

with, cum, *prep. with abl.*

with (no: involving participation), at the house of, apud, *prep. with acc.*

withdraw (*trans.*), subducō, ere, dūxi, ductus; (*intrans.*), dēcedō, ere, cessā, cessūrus.

within, intrā, *prep. with acc.*

without, sine, *prep. with abl.*

be without, careō, ēre, uī,
itūrus.

withstand, sustineō, ēre, uī,
tentus.

witness, testis, is, m.

woman, mulier, eris, f.

wonder, miror, l.

wonderful, mirābilis, e.

wont, am wont, *perf. of cōn-*
suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus.

woods, silva, ae, f.

word, verbum, l, n.

work (a work), opus, eris, n.

worship, veneror, l; colō, ere,
colui, cultus.

worthy, dignus, a, um.

wound, vulnus, eris, n.

wounded, saucius, a, um.

wreck (of vessels), frangō, ere,
frēgi, frāctus.

wrest, extorqueō, ēre, torsi,
tortus, *with dat. of person*
from whom.

wretched, miser, a, um.

write, scribō, ere, scripsi, scrip-
tus.

wrong, injūria, ae, f.; wrong-
doing, injūriae, ārum, f.

Y

year, annus, l, m.

yet, nevertheless, tamen.

not yet, nōndum.

yield, cēdō, ere, cessi, cessū-
rus.

you, tū, tui; vōs, vestrum or
vestri.

young man, juvenis, is, m.

your, your own, tuus, a, um;
vester, tra, trum.

youth, period of youth, adoles-
centia, ae, f.

Z

zeal, studium, l, n.

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